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The FRONT PA

Tennis May be Played on Sunday

A Lord's Day prosecution in the Toronto Police Court, May 17th, was so summarily disposed of that it attracted very little attention, yet it was a matter of considerable importance to the community as a whole. On a recent Sunday two policemen, who do not seem to have been very enthusiastic about their mission, dropped in on one of the local tennis clubs of Toronto, while a few members were playing in the courts, and the result was a summons to the players to appear in the police court on a charge of Sabbath breaking. Some tennis players were rather anxious about the result, because there is an old statute which prohibits "games of ball, racquets, and other noisy games" on Sunday. The culprits were arraigned before Magistrate Jacob Cohen, who took the evidence of the policemen, given in a very impartial manner. His Honor at once went to the root of the matter. "Was it noisy?" he asked. The officers were of the opinion that it was really a very quiet game. "I once saw a game of tennis myself," said Mr. Cohen. "It struck me as a very gentlemanly game. Case dismissed." And so the outside world was deprived of a good laugh at the expense of Toronto the Good, which would have echoed in many directions, had a conviction been registered.

Our statutes contain much obsolete jetsam which judges and magistrates could invoke to the annoyance of the community did they not occasionally stretch a point in favor of common sense, as did Magistrate Cohen in this case. It will be recalled that some years ago an appeal in connection with a case of Sunday golf-playing was heard before the late Mr. Justice Street. The learned justice demanded a full and detailed explanation of what the game consisted of, and on learning the details said that it did not seem like play to him, rather like labor, and dismissed the appeal, so that golfers have been able to play on Sunday ever since. Tennis is one of the best of all forms of exercise. It promotes health and the grace and beauty of the human form, and it would have been shocking indeed if its votaries had been deprived of the right to play it on the day of the week when they have the most leisure.

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Setting British Labor Free

The more closely the British Government's Trades Union Bill is examined the more apparent is it that far from being a measure aimed at the "enslavement" of the British working men, it is legislation designed to liberate him from intolerable abuses which have arisen under a small oligarchy of so-called "leaders" which have been exploiting him for their own advantage. The bill is also designed to set the British people as a whole free from the menace of that most damnable and vicious form of civil war, the "General Strike".

That numerous British trade unionists realize these facts seems clear from the fiasco which has attended opposition to the bill in the British House of Commons. The more militant members of the Independent Labor Party in the House from the outset abandoned all attempt at argument and relied solely on noise and obstruction; and they gave their case away completely when on being informed that only sixteen days would be allowed for the further discussion of the bill they walked out of the House in protest. "Only sixteen days" in which to present arguments if they had any, bears no semblance to "the gag". Parliamentary observers state that apparently the more militant disturbers had not taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the actual details of the measure. The uproar they have been making has been a concerted plan to divert the minds of the laboring classes from the actual merits of the bill.

To the average union man in Canada and the United States the terms of the government's bill would seem extremely reasonable and valuable. Labor sentiment on this continent has always opposed the diversion of union funds to political purposes, and the American Federation of Labor has time and again put itself on record to that effect. That, in the main is what the bill proposes to prevent. The bill does not prohibit strikes as a final weapon in connection with what is known as "collective bargaining", but it does prohibit "general strikes" designed for the intimidation of the community at large.

Briefly, Clause 1 provides that a strike intended to coerce the government or intimidate the community shall be illegal. That is to say, unions may strike to obtain better wages and conditions, but must not engage in political strikes which are the favorite weapon of Communist policy.

Clause 2 protects the union benefits of workingmen who refuse to take part in an illegal strike.

Clause 3 abolishes "mass picketing" (intimidation) which has always been illegal in Canada. For instance, SATURDAY NIGHT office was picketed by small groups of two or three, for two years from the summer of 1921 to that of 1923, but its employees were guaranteed police protection against annoyance or any form of insult or violence. There is nothing reactionary in Great Britain adopting measures to guarantee the liberties of the man who wants to work.

Clause 4 provides that no union member shall be compelled to contribute to a political fund unless he wishes to do so.

Clause 5 permits Civil Servants to have unions or organizations of their own, but forbids them to affiliate with any political party. This is a tenet of civil service reform in all properly governed countries.

Clause 6 prohibits local authorities from compelling their employees to join a union,—evidently designed to meet conditions peculiar to certain sections of Great Britain, but unknown in America. Another section of this clause is of broader application since it prohibits persons employed by local or public authorities from breaking contracts. This is a direct blow at the General Strike. It will be recalled that when such a strike was tried, for the first time under the British flag, at Winnipeg in 1919, governmental and municipal employees tore up agreements with the deliberate intent of strangling the public services of the community and creating local anarchy, and something of the same sort occurred in the British general strike of May, 1926.

RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON-HICKS, BART.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Baldwin administration of Great Britain whose action in ordering a raid on the premises of the Anglo-Russian Commercial organization has precipitated an international controversy. Sir William acted on the request of the Ministry of War, which had reason to suspect that an important document stolen from its offices was in Russian hands. The document was not found but a good deal of information as to Russian intrigue in Great Britain was uncovered. Sir William is a solicitor by profession, and has been in public life as an active member of the Conservative party since 1900. He is one of the leading world authorities on traction and transportation. He was created first baronet on his name in 1919 for distinguished war services.

Clause 7 provides that trade union funds shall not be applied in contravention of the act.

It is said to have been the desire of many moderate British trade unionists who favor the measure that the Government provide for a secret ballot in connection with strike questionnaires, but the Government felt that matters relating to machinery and method should be left to the unions themselves. The farthest it felt willing to go was to protect the subscriptions of union members, as the funds of subscribers to insurance societies and other organizations are protected; that is to say, funds must not be diverted from the original purposes of creating reserves to enforce collective bargaining and to maintain various benefits.

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Causes of the Present Opposition

The terms of the measure look so reasonable not merely from the standpoint of the average citizen, but of the average Canadian or United States union man, that many will no doubt ask, Why such uproarious opposition? An answer is provided in many speeches and articles addressed to the British public, especially those of F. A. Macquisten, K. C., one of the Glasgow members who enjoys the confidence of the more moderate labor elements. Mr. Macquisten openly charges that the opposition comes from men who have been enjoying large emoluments from the "political levy" on workers, and who know that these emoluments will gradually diminish when the new act comes into force. To Canadians it must be obvious that the more eminent British labor leaders are globe-trotters, who have means and leisure for travel such as few business and professional men enjoy. These endowments are provided from the doles of workingmen, who under the present backward condition of British industrial organization, are of necessity very poorly paid. "The Workers' Weekly" recently mentioned that three of the most vocal Labor members in the British House of Commons are in receipt respectively of $9,000, $8,000 and $7,000 per annum, over and above their parliamentary allowances. In addition they are given extra fees whenever they address a meeting and are allowed first class travelling and hotel expenses. Mr. Macquisten states that at every meeting any member of the Socialist party addresses, the speaker is remunerated for his trouble and if he is successful in being elected to any public body receives extra remuneration. "In short," he says, "almost the whole working-class are taxed or levied on for the glorification and advancement of the Socialist party."

The gradual process by which union funds have been diverted from the objects of trades unionism as originally understood, had its origin in the Trades Disputes Act of 1906 which rendered the funds of trade unions inviolate against legal procedure in connection with damage actions arising from strikes. That law worked out in an unexpected manner. Since a union could not be sued in a court of law, no individual member was in a position to take action to prevent a misappropriation of funds. The union could expel any protesting member and retain all the sums he had paid into its treasury, and it could go into any union shop and demand his dismissal. The ordinary union member was "hog-tied" as we say in Canada. Under such conditions the Socialist and Communist extremists soon acquired undue control. Under the Act of 1906 any number of men could go in a mob (mass picketing) and intimidate fellow members who were in disagreement with their actions. The evil remained more or less latent while the unions were still under control of fair-minded leaders, but so soon as they became primarily political organizations the extraordinary powers and immunities they enjoyed began to be misused. The benefit funds of the unions have been wiped out not merely by strikes, although there have been plenty of those in the last ten years, but by misappropriation for political agitation and propaganda. More than fifteen years ago the right to divert funds from the purposes originally conceived was questioned and to meet this rebellion from within the Labor party secured further legislation from an indifferent and supine House of Commons, which, to use the blunt language of Mr. Macquisten, "gave the leaders the right to plunder the unions for political purposes; that is, to develop ambitious political careers, riding on the backs of the workers." Under the new bill there will be nothing to prevent the Labor party from continuing its existence, raising its funds by voluntary subscriptions as do other political parties; but subscriptions will no longer be compulsory or obtained under the extreme forms of duress, which unscrupulous leaders have of late years been able to exercise over an almost voiceless rank and file.

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Original Principles Return to

There is little room for doubt that many British workingmen disapprove of Communism, of the "war against capital," the sacred Revolution, and the weapon of the general strike by which it was proposed to bring it to an issue. A year ago Sir John Simon, a leader of the Liberal party which in 1906 and 1913 had given unions the immunities which have been so grossly abused, made the discovery that these immunities did not cover liabilities for damage for breach of contract. A decision of the courts on a question raised by the Seaman's union which is opposed to political action, verified this contention, and the strike of May, 1926, as a "general strike" came to an abrupt end by action of union leaders themselves.

Clearly no general strike or no sympathetic strike can take place without breaches of the law of contract, since most unions have agreements with the employing interests; that must be torn up or ignored in the process. If strikes of this order are recognized as legal, the old principle of collective bargaining must disappear altogether. No bargain can exist which is binding only on one of the parties thereto. Forty years or more ago there was a movement on both sides of the Atlantic to make all strikes illegal, but it was maintained that men should have liberty to combine and strike in the furtherance of demands for better wages and conditions, no matter what injury might be inflicted on innocent parties. To-day in America the better class of labor sentiment is against the strike as a weapon, it being recognized that in most instances it is as wasteful and inadequate a means of arriving at just solutions, as is war in the settlement of international disputes—something to be undertaken only under counsel of despair. But the class of men who have been most dominant in the labor circles in Great Britain of late believe in the strike, *per se*, not as a means of rectifying grievances intolerable or otherwise, but of bringing nearer the "Revolution" which shall establish the rule of the proletariat, and place every class of society under the domination of an oligarchy as in Russia. One phase of the present situation is the submergence of labor leaders of acknowledged intellectual power like Philip Snowden, Ramsay MacDonald, and Havelock Wilson. Apparently foul mouthed ruffians like Jack Jones, M.P., carry more weight. What able men like J. R. Clynes and J. H. Thomas are doing in the same galley with the Communist gang who have made the new Government bill necessary, is not clear. Possibly they imagine that in placing themselves in the forefront of opposition to the new measure they are acquiring a prestige among the workers that will enable them to control them in the interest of the country as a whole. But recent history inspires no confidence in the feasibility of such good intentions. With the rights and responsibilities of labor unions properly defined, and with the liberties of the ordinary rank and file of union men restored, matters should be better for everybody.

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Typhoid Epidemic Not Over!

In spite of all the tall talk about the typhoid epidemic in Montreal being over, it is now quite plain that such is not the case. After their usual fashion, the civic authorities have put the muzzle on, and refuse to give out details as to the extent of the seriousness of the epidemic's recurrence. "No, no, we never mention it; its name is never heard!" But the truth is that, at the moment of writing, a review of the typhoid situation, so far as this can be gauged from reports obtained from the various hospitals, shows an increase in the number of cases admitted at most of these institutions. That an attempt should be made to withhold information as to the extent of the recurrence of the epidemic is most disquieting—particularly in view of the known opinion of some doctors to the effect that this recurrence may be very serious for the city. Our own conviction, to which we have previously given expression, is that a full enquiry into the whole typhoid situation in Montreal—the origin of the outbreak, its extent, and the steps that have been taken to combat it—ought to be held. Let the public of Montreal know the facts. The stupid—and worse than stupid—attempt to hush things up only accentuates the prevailing apprehension. But how characteristic of a certain type of mind it all is—as characteristic as the ostrich's subtle way of burying its head in the sand. Only ostriches do not usually rule the destinies of great cities!

The situation has become so aggravated that on May 18th the Provincial Bureau of Health of which Dr. Alphonse Lessard, of Quebec, is Director, intervened with an order to the civic authorities of Montreal that the establishments of the Montreal Dairy Co. Ltd., and the National Dairy Ltd., be immediately closed. Reasons given for this action were that a formidable proportion of the cases under control are among milk consumers served by these companies, and in the recent recrudescence the proportion of cases for which this milk was responsible had increased. It was further charged that these companies had been carrying on business without permit or license in violation of city by-law 891.

There are those who see a striking coincidence in the fact that the Government authorities at Quebec did not move in this vitally important matter until after the Provincial elections were over. But there is a general feeling of relief that effective action has at last been taken to combat the ravages of the disease.

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Honors for a Really Great Canadian

The argument for making more of Canadian achievements in Canada than we have been prone to do, is strongly reinforced by the unveiling this week of a memorial in Montreal to David Thompson, the explorer, who died at Longueuil seventy years ago, and has until now, lain in an obscure grave. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell himself a geologist and explorer of inter-continental renown made the extraordinary claim on Monday, not merely that Thompson was the greatest Canadian geographer, but that he is the greatest land geographer the world has ever produced. As his work was wholly in North America, and mostly in Canada, somebody is sure to rise in the United States to remark that this cannot be so. It would be fine if somebody would do that, across the line; and we would have the enjoyment of seeing Mr. Tyrrell defend the title he has conferred on Thompson the obscure.

We are altogether too modest about the greatness that has gone into the emergence of Canada; and have been altogether too willing for other lands to claim the great men. We are not entitled to the excuse that we are so close to our heroes of the illimitable spaces that like men who are under the shadow of a vast mountain, we cannot see them in fair perspective. Thompson's wonderful forty books of his journal were hidden in the basement of the old Parliament Buildings, over forty years ago, and were known only to an old caretaker, when Mr. Tyrrell's search for evidences of Thompson's work began. The only place in which the story of that discovery of a discoverer has been told is Bonner's Ferry, in Idaho. Last summer two special trainloads of people from St. Paul stayed there, as part of a pilgrimage across six States, to unveil a monument to Thompson, because he was the first man to explore the country and do a commercial business in the high country of Washington, Idaho and Montana. President Budd, of the Great Northern Railway, who conducted the expedition, said that the story of Thompson in Idaho and

Washington, and of how his matchless travels came to be known was worth all the labor and cost of the excursion.

It doesn't profit much to mourn over our inappreciation of our own history, to which Sir Robert Borden bore regretful testimony in Oxford the other day. But we needn't be frightened from appreciating our own distinctions because some other people may over-appreciate theirs. In Canada things have always been done on a more heroic scale than our historians have been pleased to admit. An educational leader recently rejoiced because we were getting out of the pioneer stage. If he meant merely that we are away from the hardship and crudities of life in the wildnerness, he was right. But if he fails to realize that the glory of Canada consists in her children doing what others have not done, and in ways that are distinctive of such pioneers, a new and liberal education is due to him.

Perhaps, as the outcome of this jubilee year we won't be afraid to strike the epic note about our pioneers as we have never struck it before. There is an epic in David Thompson's life, whether you regard it from the angle of geographic achievement, of personal character, or of the poverty and suffering into which he fell when he was entitled to the comforting things of life. This generation is not responsible for conditions which led him to write in his journal apropos his seventy-third birthday: "I have not the wherewith to buy a loaf of bread. May the pity of the Almighty be on me." But we can begin to appreciate the public service of such unselfish men as Thompson was, and, in that way, as Mr. Tyrrell said at Montreal, widen our people's appreciation of the highest, most enduring treasures which enrich their own incomparable story.

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Montreal Board of Trade Loses

The action of the Montreal Board of Trade to annul the resolutions of the Montreal City Council, by which resolutions the city became the owner of the Montreal Water and Power Company, was dismissed by Mr. Justice Bruneau in the Superior Court on the 17th May. It was dismissed on the ground that the Board had failed to establish any special interest in the transaction. We indicated last week, that it was probably in view of such a contention as this being possibly upheld by the Court that Mr. H. C. Beatty, the assistant secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, had instituted another action, of substantially the same kind, in his own name. That action has yet to be heard.

Meanwhile the Board has inscribed an appeal against Justice Bruneau's judgment, and, in addition, has applied for an interlocutory injunction to enjoin the city of Montreal, and the Montreal Water and Power Company, from proceeding further with the proposed arbitration and the proposed sale of the Company's property to the city. Further, the Board has issued a writ, in a new Superior Court action, to set aside the resolutions of the City Council of date 28th February and 12th April, and the contract between the Company and the city, of date 13th April.

These proceedings are additional to the action just referred to as being taken to appeal. They only concern the events which took place after the first proceedings were served, namely, the meeting of the City Council held on the 12th April and the contract passed on the following day—on the 13th, an unlucky day, indeed, should the contract stand!

The Board is determined to secure a legal decision on all irregularities and illegalities to which it has called attention. More power to its elbow—if a Board of Trade can be said to have one. "The administrations of the city," as Alderman Brodeur calls them, need to be confronted with a public-spirited determination equal to their own obstinacy in endeavoring to foist this precious "bargain" of theirs on the ratepayers.

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Result a Foregone Conclusion

The Quebec Provincial general election resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Taschereau Government. That Government had a good constructive record on its side. But it had also other allies, probably at least as useful—a strongly entrenched position, a good organization, powerful press support and "money to burn." In the new Legislature, the Government will have 72 members, the Conservatives 10, and the independent Liberals 2 while the election in one constituency—Gaspé—has been deferred. What pleases the Government as much as anything about these election results is the extent to which it has improved its position on the island of Montreal. When the dissolution took place the Government held only three seats out of the fifteen on the island. To-day it is in possession of nine of those seats.

The Government and its supporters are crowing loudly at the sweeping victory obtained — a victory which, according to Premier Taschereau's message to the electorate, "avenges" the Liberals, who it appears, have been the object of "calumnies," "violent, hostile and unjust critics," and so on. Well, the "calumniators" and the "violent, hostile and unjust critics" have been squashed pretty flat, and it savors somewhat of lack of chivalry to jump on them too hard.

It is undeniable that the Taschereau Government has received a striking proof of public confidence. And, now that the Opposition has been reduced to a state of such extreme debility, it is all the more incumbent on Premier Taschereau and his colleagues to justify that confidence by giving the Province good government. By the way, the extreme lightness of the vote cast throughout the Province is worthy of note. On the island of Montreal, there are 165,910 persons duly qualified by registration, to exercise the franchise. But only fifty-three per cent. of this number actually voted, and this was fairly representative of the way it went in the Province as a whole.

Canada in Essex

OVER 1,500 different Canadian plants and shrubs have been planted at Thorpe Hall, near Clacton-on-Sea, where the ex-Governor-General of Canada, Viscount Byng, resides with Lady Byng.

Since their return to Thorpe, Lady Byng has made wonderful changes in the grounds in front of the house. She is an enthusiastic gardener.

There is a large lake, where various Canadian waterfowl are rapidly making themselves at home. Not far away a noisy waterfall feeds two smaller lakes, and stepping-stones, little islands, and natural haunts make up a beautiful picture.

Everywhere there are strange and peculiar plants, some taken from the Canadian prairies and dropped into the quiet Essex soil; some sent by Canadian friends, and many brought by Lady Byng herself from Canada.

The much-talked-about swamp frogs have not yet arrived. They are coming from Ontario, and a nice swampy piece of ground awaits their arrival.

Walking among the trees one constantly sees nesting boxes conveniently placed.—London "Daily News."

CANADIANS AT PLAY IN HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Mr. Albert Booth, Mr. W. G. Boman, Mr. W. Gray and Mr. Charles Booth enjoying a round of the ancient game on the beautiful 18-hole course at Bell Mont Manor Golf Links, Hamilton, Bermuda.

"Billy" Moore Tackles the Tariff

By M. Gratton O'Leary

IT IS told of W. H. (Billy) Moore that he has read 5,000 books about all the world's religions. Just how a man on youth's side of fifty who has crowded into a colorful life years as journalist, parliamentary lobbyist, politician and farmer, could also find time to travel, make love, get married, rear and educate a family, write three books about three most difficult subjects and read 5,000 others about a still more complicated subject, in addition to all the other diversions and obligations of life, challenges one's skepticism. The challenge is not so stern if one has observed Billy Moore working on the tariff. When, a few months ago, it was announced that this comparatively young man whom Ottawa used to know some years ago as a sort of John the Baptist for Mackenzie and Mann, was to succeed George P. Graham as head of the Tariff Board, the politicians smiled. This, they said, was precisely the sort of job for a leisurely and amateur farmer. Moore could go on writing more books about the "Commandments of Men"; the Government could go on referring tariff snags to the Tariff Board; the Tariff Board could build up a fine collection of pidgeon-holes—everything would be safe and lovely.

The politicians didn't know Billy Moore. It didn't occur to them that a man who had taken the trouble to read 5,000 books about religion, might take it into his head to read every book and brief that he could get his hands upon about the tariff, and that, worse even than such absurd industry, he might cherish a notion to translate his knowledge into action. Well that, precisely, is what is taking place. In the Parliamentary Library there are more books about the tariff than would fill the bookshelves of a hundred ordinary homes. If there is one of those books that Billy Moore hasn't called for, then Mr. Martin Burrell, the Parliamentary Librarian, doesn't know it. But that isn't all. Billy Moore has actually read, re-read, and read again, Canada customs schedules. Lord Haldane once said that there were not ten men in the world who really understood the Einstein theory. After fifteen years of close observation of Parliament, I venture to assert that there are not ten politicians in Ottawa who have read, from beginning to end, Canada's customs tariff. And little wonder. For the tariff has become such a mosaic of compromise, such a cross-word puzzle of preferential tariffs, intermediate tariffs, general tariffs rebates, drawbacks, anti-dumping clauses, and Heaven only knows what else, that it baffles ordinary intelligence. The politicians, of course, discuss it authoritatively. But if an interrupter were to arise and ask one of these orators to get down from some platitude like the "grand old policy of Sir John Macdonald" and discuss the precise duty on some article from, say, Germany, that would be the end of the oration.

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TARIFF making in Canada has been a fearful thing. The Conservatives, who like to call themselves protectionists, were always afraid to really heighten duties, because they hated to be called high protectionists. The Liberals, who profess free trade, but practice protection, were always afraid to really lower duties, lest it be said that they practiced free trade. So instead of really dealing with the tariff, fearlessly and intelligently, both parties just tinkered with it. Hence the mosaic of compromise and confusion.

Mr. Billy Moore has started in to tackle the subject intelligently. Having waded through 5,000 books on theology, customs schedules, and tariff rates, and reams of briefs and battalions of statistics and decimals, have no terrors for him. Everything that every economist has ever said about the tariff, from Adam Smith down to Mackenzie King, is read, and digested. Everything said by every manufacturer from Sydney to Vancouver about heightening the tariff, everything said by every farmer in Parliament and out of it about lowering the tariff—all is carefully noted. Billy Moore doesn't play golf. At eight o'clock in the morning, long before most Ottawa alarm clocks have sounded, he is sitting in his office. Sometimes, if he remembers, he goes out for his lunch—about 2 o'clock. In the long warm afternoons, when nearly every cabinet minister and most of their deputies and officials are denouncing their brassies at the Royal Ottawa or the Rivermead, Moore remains in his office. He remains there into the far evening, when Ottawa motors, or is at the movies, or is dancing at the Chateau.

John Morley said that a man should always read armed with a challenging mind, pencil and paper, and other authorities upon the subject being read. Moore, it appears, reads like that. The other day there came before the Tariff Board a deputation representing an important industry to ask for tariff increases. It was an imposing looking deputation. There were horn-rimmed experts, glib-tongued statisticians, piles of terrifying looking briefs. But Billy Moore wasn't terrified—nor convinced. When the speakers had finished he began to examine them. He asked them about their management. He queried them about overhead. About comparative costs of production in other countries; about the price of raw material, wages, transportation, mass production, profits—about everything that enters into production, sale, distribution, competition. He was more expert than the experts. The deputation returned home—sadder and wiser. But Moore's cross-examination had done good. A day or two later a letter came to the Tariff Board from the head of the industry congratulating the chairman on his impartiality and fairness, and announcing that their case had been dropped.

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MOORE, as head of the Tariff Board, is neither Protectionist nor Free Trader. He is a realist. His job, he says, is not to see whether Canada should have a high tariff or a low tariff. It is simply to find out whether any Canadian manufacturer who asks for tariff increases really should have more duties, or whether his existing duties are sufficient, or whether he should have less duties, or no duties at all. That is why, all through the day, and through much of the night, he works, studies, reads.

There were those who said that the Government created the Tariff Board to cremate the tariff question. If so they fumbled their intention in the appointment of W. H. Moore. For Moore is making the Tariff Board a vital institution. Manufacturers are coming to it, farmers are coming to it, and consumers. And the Tariff Board is investigating grievances and reporting to the Government. The Government may fight for delay, may try to bury those reports, but action must come sooner or later. If, on the other hand, the Government really wants to use the Tariff Board, then, for the first time in its history, Canada has a chance to get tariff schedules both intelligible and intelligent.

Manitoba's Soldier Leader

Conservatives in Present Campaign Led by a "Native Son," Major F. G. Taylor

By Assinaboine

THE approaching general election in Manitoba will be the second attempt of Fawcett Gowler Taylor to reach the Premiership of that Province. For many long years the definite stand of the Federal Conservative Party on the protection issue has made the going difficult for that party on the prairies—both in Dominion and Provincial contests. But whatever be the turn of fortune in the present struggle in Manitoba, it seems to be conceded on all hands that the old party of Norquay is being vigorously and wisely led.

Major Taylor is a Manitoban born. His father was a pioneer of the Marquette district. Fawcett, the youngest of a long list of sons was born in 1878. By dint of self-denial and persistence he became the author of his own education, and in 1900 graduated as a barrister. Since that date he has practised in the home of his boyhood, Portage la Prairie. Throughout the Province he is known as a sound, competent lawyer, of proven business ability. His confreres in the legal profession have for him only words of respect and admiration, and the stoutest political opponent would readily concede his unimpeachable integrity.

Major Taylor enlisted in the Great War with the First Canadian Mounted Rifles, and served with distinction. He was through much of the hardest fighting, was wounded, mentioned in despatches, and received the D. S. O. Since the war he has been President of The Army & Navy Veterans of Canada. There are indeed few better known names among the returned men of this country.

Aside from questions of policy and legislation—for with these we are not dealing—Major Taylor is a man well equipped by nature and by training for political success. He applies himself with unswerving devotion to an appointed task, and is endowed with character, courage and capacity.

Plasmochin, New Malaria Remedy

OF ALL of the diseases affecting mankind, malaria seems to have been of the most importance in relation to the history of the world. It has been said that the famous civilizations of Greece and Rome fell because of the onslaughts of this disease. The battle against malaria has been unending, particularly in tropical countries. The disease has been largely eliminated in the United States by the control of mosquito-breeding swamps. It was found definitely by Ronald Ross that malaria is transmitted by the bite of a mosquito which has previously fed on the blood of a person infected with the disease.

Since the time of the famous Countess of Chinchon, the bark of the cinchona tree has been known to civilization as a specific remedy for the disease. Quinin is the active principle of the cinchona bark. There are, however, many persons who are "quinin fast" and who apparently cannot be cured with quinin, even when the drug is given by injections into a vein.

Germany, with its numerous colonies, has constantly urged its pharmacologists to investigations for the control of tropical disorders. A few years ago it was announced that Bayer "205" had been discovered in German laboratories to be specific against African sleeping sickness, and that Germany would keep the secret of its composition but would sell it to the allies only for the return of the colonies.

Now German chemists announce the preparation of quinin in a new form to which they have given the name "plasmochin." It is claimed that this drug is far more potent than any form of quinin now known and that it attacks the parasites of malaria and checks their development so that they may be killed by the defensive forces found in the human body.

It was announced a few years ago that the disease, general paresis, heretofore incurable, could be checked by infection of the patient with malaria. Apparently the organisms responsible for general paresis could not live in a body subject to the malarial disease. Persons thus artificially infected with malaria have now been treated with the plasmochin remedy, and it is said that they have been completely cured in a brief period.

In view of the fact that the nature of the remedy is secret and that all of the reports thus far available emanate from Germany, scientific opinion is being reserved as to the exact value of the new discovery.

GEORGE MUIR HENDRIE

A member of the well known Hamilton family of that name, and one of the chief figures in Canadian Racing affairs, who has been re-elected Chairman of the Canadian Racing Association at the Annual Meeting.

—Photo by International Press.

Fashion—

Knitted outerwear is so much the vogue that you will be delighted to find in Monarch Knitted Suits the slim, well cut lines and the "tailored" effect so essential to the fashion.

MONARCH SWEATERS

also Hosiery Yarns and "Radiant" Lingerie

MONARCH KNITS

THE HOME OF

"SATURDAY NIGHT"

"The Paper Worth While"

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The Art of the Color Print

With Special Reference to the Work of Walter J. Phillips, A.R.C.A.

By Stewart Dick

THE other day in New York, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, said to me, "Here we mechanize everything!" I was struck by the remark, the evidences of its truth were to be seen on every side, but to me it seemed that the results in many cases were deplorable. Indeed I should say that the abuse of mechanism is one of the curses of modern life, and though perhaps it reaches its greatest heights in New York, it has spread throughout the civilized world.

But, thank Heaven, one thing which it is impossible to mechanise is Art. When mechanism steps in at the door, art flies out of the window! Art in all its forms remains, and must ever remain, the expression of a personality.

The coming of photography, which substitutes a mechanical for a personal vision, has not mechanised pictorial art. It has never really entered into competition with it at all. Even in what is termed "pictorial" photography the only "pictorial" or "artistic" qualities are those which are not mechanical, the elements of design and arrangement which reveal a personal vision in the photographer.

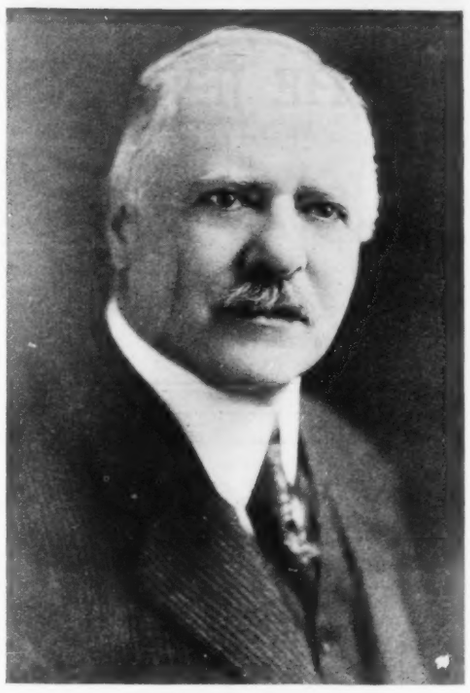
The mechanism of photography, however, has rendered one valuable service to art, it has rendered possible the making of cheap reproductions of existing works of art, and in the case of drawings and etchings which are small enough to be repeated on the original scale, and where the process is not complicated by color, the results are sometimes so successful as to be almost facsimiles. Even here, however, a certain delicacy of quality is apt to be lost owing to the mechanical nature of the printing.

When we come to printing in color the results are less successful. Even the best of photographic color reproductions give us only an approximation to the originals, in spite of the fact that the work of skilled craftsmen is called in to assist the mechanical processes.

But it is the glory of a little group of comparatively obscure Japanese artists, that about two hundred years ago, working not for noble patrons, but for simple poor folks like themselves, and endeavouring to give that public a substitute for painted pictures which would fall within their humble means, they brought to perfection the most beautiful system of color painting that the world has ever seen—a system of printing by hand from wood blocks. Every step in the process, the making of the drawing or design, the engraving of the blocks, the printing in colors, was the loving handiwork of a craftsman—mechanism did not enter into it at all.

SIR ALFRED MOND

A snapshot of the famous art connoisseur taken as he was leaving Burlington House, after a visit to the exhibition of the Royal Academy.



HONORED BY FRANCE

Hon. Walter C. Nichol, of Vancouver, former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government for his encouragement of educational reciprocity between Canada and France. He has assisted materially in the establishment of the Canadian hostel at the University of Paris. Mr. Nichol was one of the original staff of "Saturday Night" which celebrates the fortieth anniversary of its foundation in December next.

For the last fifty years Japanese color prints, the masterpieces of Harunobu, Utamaro or Hokusai, have been eagerly sought after by Western collectors—a fine series is to be seen in the Royal Ontario Museum—and of late years Western artists have begun to produce color prints in the Japanese manner.

Of these Western masters of the color print none has achieved greater distinction than the Canadian artist, Walter J. Phillips, A.R.C.A., whose recent book, "The Technique of the Color Wood-cut" (Brown, Robertson Co.) places at the disposal of all the fruits of his independent labors in this field. His methods are based on those of the Japanese, but he does not hesitate to adapt to his purpose whatever local material lies to hand, and his outlook is that of a cultured modern artist who has "painted landscape in three continents", and who is keenly sensitive to the spirit which dominates the woods of each particular locality.

The "Portfolio of Ten Canadian Color Prints" (Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto, $25) gives us Mr. Phillips' most recent work. An introduction is contributed by Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, and a series of notes are added by the artist. The prints themselves are at present on view at the exhibition of the Society of Canadian Painter Etchers, now open at the Robert Simpson & Co. Art Galleries.

The notes are of especial interest not only for the technical information which they supply, but for their personal quality in reflecting the artists' temperament and outlook. They form an accompaniment which enables us to appreciate all the more fully the actual work.

The subjects depicted portray different aspects of Canadian scenery, Muskoka, Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg, the Rocky Mountains, and are taken at various times and seasons.

Pine trees and lone waters dominate a great part of the Canadian landscape and the three prints, "Muskoka, Sunset", "Lake of the Woods", and "Cathcart Island" are all variations on this theme. If I were asked which was the most typically Canadian print of all I should choose the first mentioned. The two graceful trees against the sunset sky, the water, and the low ridge of distant woods and withal the sense of free air and wide open spaces, seem to me to embody the very spirit of Canada.

The print entitled "Lake of the Woods" gives us a vista of the lake with a shadowy island seen through the cathedral like pillars of a group of pines—restful, serene and dignified,—a beautiful composition; while a more ethereal note is struck in the charming "Moonlight", a harmony in quiet purples and greys.

In the two Rocky Mountain subjects "Mount Cathedral from Lake O'Hara," and "The Mountain" we get a sharper and more clear cut outline, a sense of the rarified atmosphere and the chill in the air that goes with the higher altitudes, and a color harmony of great purity, dominated by a simple contrast of greens and blues.

The snows of the Canadian winter are shown in the two prints, "The Red River in Winter", and "A Winnipeg Street Snow Bound". The latter is masterly in its simplicity, the roofs of a few houses, grey, purple and yellow against a flat blue sky. The whole foreground of piled up snow is obtained by the untouched white paper.

It is interesting to compare the decorative quality of the color print with that of the water color painting. Doubtless there is a certain intimacy of touch in the actual bushwork of the painting, a preciousness of handling which of necessity is lost in the prints, but the greater breadth of treatment in the latter, the emphasis on the qualities of good design and on simple brood harmonies of color, make them particularly effective as decorations. Also like the old Japanese color prints they possess one great virtue, their relative cheapness. In this case the whole set of ten may be purchased for less than the price of one small water color.

G. B. S. and Lawrence of Arabia

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW has written a striking preface to the catalogue of an exhibition of paintings, pastels, drawings, and woodcuts, illustrating Colonel T. E. Lawrence's book, "Seven Pillars of Wisdom." "In the war of 1914-18," writes Mr. Shaw, "all those of the belligerent Powers which were holding alien peoples in subjection for their own good, or otherwise, had to face the risk of such peoples seeing in the war their opportunity to rise and strike for independence. The Germans banked on a rising in Ireland. As to the British Army, its feelings when, after being compelled in some unaccountable manner to make Lawrence a Colonel, rather than be ordered about by a nobody, it found him leading his hosts to battle on camel-back in a picturesque Arab costume, can be more easily imagined in messrooms than described by me. Even the camel did not get its regulation meals! Any country with a valhalla or a spark of gratitude would have rewarded him with a munificent pension and built him another Blenheim. The British Government left him to pension himself like any ex-Minister, by writing a book about it all and living on the proceeds." The pictures in the Exhibition, Mr. Shaw explains, are the property of a trust set up by the author to "liquidate the bankruptcy which he had so ruthlessly contrived." The trust is to devote all residual assets following upon the sale of the pictures, and of a popular abridgement of the book to be issued by Jonathan Cape, to a fund for the relief of the "Belisariuses of the Air Force" (as Mr. Shaw puts it). "Not a farthing of the price of Arabia's independence, and her timely aid to England, will ever go into the pockets of the Prince of Damascus." The exhibition of the pictures includes the works of Augustus John, Frank Dobson, Henry Lamb, William Roberts, R. M. Young, Cosmo Clark, Paul Nash, Colin Gill, Blair Hughes-Stanton, and Eric Kennington.

The Passing Show

MODERN ART

The apple's a symbol
  Of all worldly Knowledge;
In a nut or, a thimble,
  There have we a college!
And who first designed it
  Has oft been commended,
For many do find it
  As it was intended.

The ever-sought treasure
  Of Truth gently drowsing
In this, a grand measure
  Of beauty of housing!
(For lovely the apple
  In line and in shape! It
Holds in what a sweet grapple
  The colors that drape it!)

But too sweet perfection
  As this, in our time does
Plead strong for correction
  As saccharine rime does!
And murmurs arising
  Bespeaking a mutiny
Have found men surprising
  The apple with scrutiny.

That's coldly appraising,
  No more of the chapel!
The end is amazing—
  The apple's an apple!
(This may seem like splitting
  A hair in the matter,
But read on, nor quitting
  The line of this patter!)

So pretty the fruit is,
  So patterned of beauty,
In urge to be cute is
  Remiss in its duty!
No longer is mark of,
  Nor teller of wisdom;
That light it is dark of—
  As men say, it IS dumb!

And so, then, the rebels,
  I speak of our daubers,
Shy at it their pebbles
  And verily, mobbers,
Tear down its dimensions,
  Its pillars of College,
To them the fixed tensions
  Imprisoning Knowledge!

And contour and line of
  The apple they shatter
Until there's no sign of
  The thing mid the splatter
Of colors to dye it
  That once so demurely
Were posed, but now riot
  Abandoned, impurely!

Alas, for such ardor!
  (They needed a mentor)
Their task's become harder—
  For naught's at the centre!
Yet still they are snooty,
  Affirm that the mess, since
'Tis barren of Beauty
  Is Truth in its essence!

When this for their learning,
  Aye, this for their truth is,
Now plain for discerning—
  That sweet Beauty Truth is!
And that which the brute of
  A fact none can gloss is,
The sole labored fruit of
  Their work, Applesauce is!

* * *

ALAS!

There was a young damsel named Betty
Inclined to be chummy and petty,
  But winter and summer
  She always grew dumber
And never achieved the confetti.

N. A. B.

* * *

TWO AT A TABLE

I looked upon my dear one's face,
Each ringlet-cool a fairy loop;
She looked on me ('twas after grace)
And heard the surging of my soup.

I thought sweet words one never speaks,
That lovers' lips leave all unsaid;
She thought: "Ye gods! see how he breaks
And buttereth yon slice of bread!"

I dwelt on what high sacrifice
'Twould be to give for her my life;
She dwelt upon my lowest vice,
The way I plied my busy knife.

I saw pale valleys—gold with dreams
And dreamt there to escort her;
She thought: "His cup and spoon, meseems,
Are pestle stout and mortar."

No stars know glory as her eyes,
I thought: "Her hands are sweet at rest"—
While she observed the hue and size
Of spots of gravy on my vest.

I loosed a furtive, hopeful sigh
And bravely breathed: "She'll love me yet!"
She thought: "The yokel ought to buy
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N. A. B.

Hal Frank

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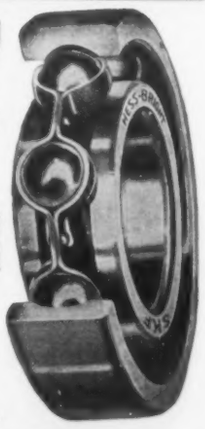

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SOME twelve months or more ago there was discussed in this department of SATURDAY NIGHT the regrettable situation then obtaining in the Railway Commission which threatened very seriously to materially impair the usefulness of that important body by lowering public confidence in it. The trouble at the time was political interference with the commission, an interference that was almost openly exerted by the government and that, strange as it seemed, was not resented by the entire commission with sufficient force to render it ineffectual. During a considerable period of time commission decisions appeared to have a peculiar relationship to certain political manoeuverings of the government. The government, at that time, was struggling desperately to retain office, and its delicate condition was being taken advantage of by western politicians for the enforcement of their demands for freight rate advantages. The government had either to adopt the heroic attitude and embrace the prospect of defeat rather than accept this western dictation or to pay the price of power. It chose the latter course, both in connection with procuring western votes in the election of 1925 and in holding western votes in the House of Commons in the session that followed. The result was the sacrifice of the Railway Commission. For some months after western voters were invited to rally to the government by the famous Railway Commission judgment of June, 1925, the situation in the commission was anything but a happy one. Its actions were not in line with the old independent course it had pursued from its inception. The only people who looked with favor on the way things were going were the western politicians who were dictating to the government. For some time past, however, there has seemed to be a reaction. The commission apparently has been finding again its old freedom of action. This reaction has coincided with a change in the attitude of the government. The ministry's revised attitude toward the commission and toward freight rate matters has been very gratifying. Since the election of 1926 enabled the King government, for the first time in its career, to call itself its own master, to be captain of its own soul, it has been to some extent getting back at the westerners who wielded the big stick in the time of its distress. It has rejected appeal after appeal from Railway Commission judgments presented to it by the western provinces and has quite boldly advised petitioners that it was not disposed to meddle with the commission and its functions. There has been reason to think that the great tribunal was being restored to its old-time prestige and was again to serve the interests of the people of Canada in the satisfactory manner that in the past has brought it so much commendation.

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IT BECOMES evident, however, that if the restored independence of the commission is to be maintained a battle must be waged against those who would destroy it. Having succeeded once in prevailing upon the government to trifle with the commission, western rate-jugglers apparently have convinced themselves that they can establish permanent ownership of the commission. At any rate a campaign against the impartiality and independence of the commission is in progress in the West. It was carried on while the commission was engaged in the general freight rates investigation recently concluded, and the termination of that investigation was the signal for a renewed assault. The object is avowedly the political fixation of freight rates. It is not without significance that one of the leaders in the campaign is the "Manitoba Free Press", Sir Clifford Sifton's newspaper, for it was to the fine Italian hand of Sir Clifford, that the distress of the Railway Commission a year or more ago was attributed by those who were in a favorable position to know what was transpiring. Sir Clifford was a principal member of the extra-official cabinet whose task it then was to devise ways and means of keeping the Mackenzie King government in office after its rejection by the people in the autumn of 1925, and one of the means determined upon was that of coaxing Progressive support by giving the West what it wanted in the way of freight rates. Now that the government, free from the need of placing orders from Progressives, is keeping its hands off the Railway Commission, Sir Clifford's Winnipeg newspaper has no confidence in the commission. It doesn't expect a "favorable" decision upon the general freight rates investigation, and so it doesn't propose that that decision should be accepted. It urges instead that, in the event of the judgment not satisfying the West, the commission should be ignored and the freight rates effort referred to parliament. It trusts that "there will be no more time wasted in again bringing these particular questions before the Railway Commission, but that they will be carried into politics and fought out on the floor of parliament". Since the creation of the Railway Commission, freight rates have been adjusted and regulated with a view to fairness alike to the railway companies and the public. If the western idea should prevail, they will be dictated by politicians. Had the method that has prevailed for nearly twenty-five years proved a failure there might be some justification for the advocacy of such a desperate alternative, but the existing method of freight rate control has been of immense benefit to the country. There will be need, evidently, of a determined stand during future sessions of this parliament against the proposal to make the Railway Commission a political football and to make political expediency the controlling element in freight rate matters.

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THE western provinces have been taking up most of the time of the Railway Commission for years. The recent general inquiry might have been concluded weeks before it was, but for the long-windedness of their legal representatives. A force of highly paid lawyers from Winnipeg and Vancouver spend a large part of every year in residence at the Chateau Laurier. They must find their employment before the Railway Commission both pleasurable and profitable since they stretch it out to such lengths, and it may be that they will bring their influence to bear upon the provincial governments retaining them to discourage a transfer of the rates questions to parliament, which would throw them out of their jobs.

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THOSE who have observed the struggles of Mr. Forke at the question hour in the House of Commons must have felt pity for him upon reading in the cable despatches that he was met upon landing in England by some thirty newspaper reporters filled with curiosity regarding his immigration plans and policy. The Minister of Immigration is never very fluent, and such an examination as he must have been subjected to in the Old Country would hardly add to his comfort. However, he was canny enough to have anticipated such a reception and he had a typewritten statement all ready for distribution to the English newspaper representatives. Mr. Forke took a good line in stressing to the old Country people the part that colonization apparently is henceforth to play in the immigration scheme of this country. The idea prevails to a considerable extent in Great Britain that the life of the settler on the land in Canada is anything but pleasant because of the wide spaces and consequent isolation. The government proposes to give more concern to the comfort and happiness of the settler after he comes to Canada, and it will assist in locating him under conditions which will minimize the disadvantages which he has feared. He is also to be helped to learn how to farm successfully. In the past the government has been negligent in this connection, and in consequence a good percentage of immigrants induced to Canada have left the country. For several years every session of parliament has seen Dr. Tolmie, former Minister of Immigration, on his feet in the Commons urging the government to give more attention to colonization and deploring the fact that two or three times as much money was spent on getting a settler to come to Canada as was devoted to keeping him here and making a good citizen of him. The government appears to have been converted to Dr. Tolmie's view and the present Minister is promising the prospective British settler that after he comes here he will practically be in the position of a ward of the country until he becomes established. Mr. Forke probably will not give all his attention to Great Britain, however, as he is anxious to secure land settlers from Northern France and the Scandanavian countries.

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CONSERVATIVES, federal and provincial, might as well save their breath to cool their porridge for the present as expend it on attempting to persuade Quebec to elect them. When the French-Canadians of the Lower Province vote the Tory ticket in sufficient numbers to have any effect it is under stress or in a moment of absent-mindedness. For a couple of elections they voted Liberal en masse in order to defeat Mr. Meighen, but now they have got the habit and they have only to see a Conservative standing as a candidate to be moved to go out and mark ballots against him. The only protection the Tories have against this French-Canadian habit is to refrain from asking for Quebec votes until it is forgotten through disuse. The return of the Taschereau government was never in doubt. It is a good government, but its success was due less to its virtue than to its being a Liberal government. Good as it is, it has its faults and they are not trivial, and it would have been decidedly in the interests of the province that a strong and influential opposition should have been sent to Quebec City to serve the purpose of persuading Mr. Taschereau's administration to watch its step. The reduction in the opposition is calculated to make the ministry still less careful of the interests of the public. The restoration to the government of the Island of Montreal seats is not a healthy thing altogether. At the previous election, Montreal, dissatisfied with what it regarded as the too independent attitude of the Government in the matter of demands from the metropolis, thought to teach it a lesson by replacing its supporters by Conservatives. Now, these seats have been returned to the government, and it is to be assumed that the Montreal interests are satisfied that Mr. Taschereau will in future be more responsive. Before the election Mr. Sauve, Conservative leader, stated that he would resign the leadership if his party failed again. It may be, though, that the post will stick to him, since there is not likely to be a scramble for it by others. The result of the Quebec poll no doubt will be considered at Winnipeg when the Conservatives are choosing a leader, and when they are laying out plans for the future. It would seem to bear out Mr. Guthrie's advice that it is futile to waste further effort on Quebec.

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IN CONNECTION with the Winnipeg convention, it is interesting to observe what amounts almost to the proportions of a boom just at present for Mr. Ferguson. Some leader-makers, discounting entirely the possibility of any change in the direction of the wind before October 11, declare confidently that he will have the refusal of the mantle of Mr. Meighen. In street talk in eastern cities he is undoubtedly a favorite, but whether the fact that largely through his good offices the bane of prohibition has been dealt a death blow has much to do with this, is not clear. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the staunch old "Mail and Empire" is much too enthusiastically his advocate when it goes so far as to assert that if he refuses the leadership himself he will have the naming of the man who is to take it. It doesn't look at all as if any one man was going to be king-maker for the Tories. There are likely to be some well-controlled regional contingents at the convention. Mr. Cahan will have wasted a lot of effort if he doesn't have much to say about the way the Quebec contingent will throw its influence. Mr. Rogers is still hopeful that he will not be without power. Mr. Ferguson has been among the two or three foremost possibilities for the leadership ever since he carried his government back to power in Ontario, providing that he is willing, which seems to be very much in doubt, and there is no indication that his stock is declining. Nevertheless, it is somewhat extravagant to picture him not only refusing the leadership himself, but airily waving the convention aside and placing the crown on the brow of the hero of his own personal selection. Besides, personally selected leaders generally function under a handicap.

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ONE is somewhat surprised to observe in the picture of Hon. Vincent Massey and Secretary Kellog in Washington, discussing the border immigration issue that the diplomats are fully dressed. It might have been supposed that the Canadian minister plenipotentiary, having taken notice of the methods of the government to which he is accredited in the Mellon debt statement matter and the British note in connection therewith, would have left his coat at home in the legation upon setting out to engage in a diplomatic bout with Mr. Kellog. Our cousins to the south used to pride themselves on their "shirt-sleeve diplomacy", and Washington's peculiar way of disposing of the debt discussion rather indicated that they might have returned to that old preference. In that case, Mr. Massey would have had to follow the custom.

MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION GOES ABROAD
Hon. Robert Forke, former leader of the Progressive party and Mrs. Forke, photographed on board the Empress of France on leaving Quebec for a summer in Great Britain and Europe.

HON. JAMES AND MRS. MALCOLM
The Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce Photographed on the Empress of France on Leaving Quebec for Europe.

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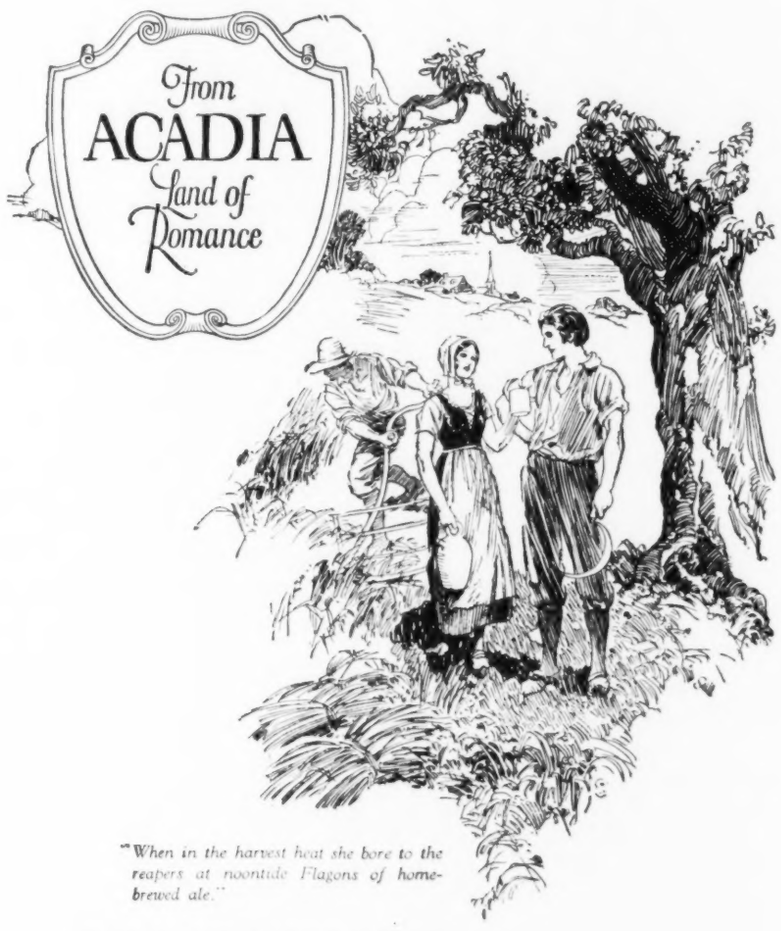

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The Greatest Geographer of All

Amazing Career of David Thompson, Canadian Explorer, Whose Fame is Re-born After Long Neglect

By Arthur Hawkes

THE greatest story of scientific discovery in Canada lies behind the unveiling on May 23 of a memorial to David Thompson in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, where he has lain in an unnamed grave since 1857. The memorial, erected by the Historical Society of Canada was unveiled by Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal; and an address was given by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, of Toronto, the foremost living Canadian explorer, whose own original geological and geographic work extends from the Kootenays to Chesterfield Inlet.

Mr. Tyrrell made an astonishing claim for Thompson—that he was the greatest land geographer the world has produced. This will surely astonish the Americans, and Thompson, dead and unknown for seventy years will cause more discussion than he did when alive.

Talking about him, one who has been interested in the subscriptions to the Thompson memorial says that Canada is a great country inhabited by a great people who do not know how great they are.

Thompson, he went on to say, is a case in point; and also in point as to the recognition that is apt to come to Canadians in the United States. Last summer, for instance, at Bonner's Ferry, in Idaho, a Thompson monument was unveiled, before a company that came in two special trains....out from St. Paul and made pilgrimages to spots touched by famous travellers in six states. Thompson was the only man commemorated on that expedition who had done notable geographic work in all six of the states traversed. At Bonner's Ferry more was said about his definite work in Idaho, in 1808, 9, 10, 11, and 12, than will be said tomorrow within touch of his dust, about his work in six provinces of Canada—so great is our modesty in hearing about our own heroic countrymen.

Sir Robert Borden has gone to Oxford to lament our seeming indifference to our own history. The lament is common enough at home. The fascinating interest of Thompson's life makes many a big so-called news story look pretty dull. News is news to the man to whom it's new. What is here written about David Thompson will be as much news to most people as the responsibility for Golgotha was to that Irishman who pommelled a Jew for his share therein 2,000 years ago, but who only heard of it yesterday.

Thompson came to Fort Churchill to work for The Hudson's Bay Company in 1784. He was apprenticed from a Westminster Charity School. For twenty-eight years he was travelling, trading and surveying, and taking innumerable astronomical observations between Hudson's Bay and the mouth of the Columbia River, at Astoria, in the state of Oregon, and from Sault Ste. Marie to Lake Athabaska and the northernmost section of the Peace River.

He came East in 1812. From 1816 to 1826 he was the British astronomer on the International Boundary Commission which, following the Treaty of Ghent, which closed out the war of 1812-14, delimited the frontier from where the state of New York strikes the St. Lawrence, opposite Cornwall, in Ontario, to the North West arm of the Lake of the Woods, at the Missesota boundary, also in Ontario.

As an illustration of the Canadian modesty which is so abundant that there would be excuse for boasting of it, that Thompsonian fact is worth hanging on a peg. The International Commisson worked ten years delimiting the boundary of one Canadian province,—which happens to be the same boundary that is the edge of six states—Ontario lies alongside New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Once more and also a Thompsonian sidelight. While no Government in Canada has done a thing to elucidate the greatest geographer's fame, the United States Government thirty years ago published Thompson's maps of the Ontario international boundary, in fifty-five sheets, which, on the scale of a mile to an inch would cover seventy-five feet of wall space. Thompson's manuscript map of North West America—the most astonishing piece of cartography ever produced by one man, largely from his own surveys, is in the Parliament Buildings at Toronto, where nobody ever sees it, since human eyesight cannot penetrate a roll in a vault.

***

THERE never was such a fur trader who was such a scientist as Thompson. Except for one year when he was on a special mission for his new employers, the North West Fur Company, Thompson did his scientific work as a by-product of his fur trading. That only makes it all the more astonishing that he accomplished so much, and left so much by which all generations may profit who care to learn anything about what life was like in a million and a half square miles of North America when there was neither a clergyman, a white woman nor a school in it.

As a rule the fur trader was anything but a student. Even less was he a scientist. If he brought religion with him from Scotland or Montreal, he imparted little of it to the Indian or half-breed girl whom he made his wife, or their children whom, usually he abandoned when he returned to Lower Canada or to Europe. Thompson continually thanked good Providence in his journal; and loved and honored his half-breed wife to the end of his days.

David Thompson had been a mathematical scholar in the Grey Coat School, to which he was sent because his father died when he was two years old. How advanced his learning there was, can be guessed from the fact that the newest among his mathematical books was published in 1716, and the oldest had been in use since 1655.

But he was an incurable student, and an unconquerably refined man. As a boy at Churchill he complained that Samud Hearne did not give him enough writing to do, and that he would lose his proficiency therein—fancy a boy up there, and then, worrying about losing his calligraphy. Hearne, therefore, set him copying some of his own immortal journal of his Journey to The Coppermine, since published by the Champlain Society as a companion volume to Thompson's own "Narrative" intensely worth-while features of which are worth abundant reviewings. Those who know, say Mr. Thompson's book, edited by Tyrrell, is worth all the other Champlain publications put together.

When he was nineteen, Thompson had crossed the Plains from above Battleford to near where Calgary is—it was the first party that really traversed prairie Saskatchewan and Alberta, away from the rivers. He spent the winter in the tent of old chief Saukamappee whose vivid account of warfare between the Blackfeet and Snake Indians in the Foothills, about 1730, which Thompson has passed on to us, is the most ancient account we have of Indian fighting in that part of the continent: and carries us back to the time when the Indians were still using arrows headed with stone.

***

FROM that sort of experience young Thompson came to study astronomy at Cumberland House on the Saskatchewan. He learned to take observations by sun, moon and stars from Philip Turner, who gave posterity nothing but Thompson. The boy Thompson's location of Cumberland House has been changed several times by astronomers who thought they knew more than he. But the last official location, determined with the aid of most modern instruments, and time signals which bring Greenwick infinitely nearer now than it was then—for young Thompson had only his watch, and nobody in North West America, in the eighteenth century knew who had positively the correct time. Thompson made a clock of the stars; and, contemplating the innumerable figures of his innumerable observations, you can almost hear it tick.

Some day, perhaps, the great educational institution with headquarters in the Windsor Station will publish a volume entitled "The C. P. R. by Canoe" being a description of a passenger and freight route from Montreal to the Pacific Coast, laid out and signalled by David Thompson, Esq. That volume will give details of every mile of the route from Montreal to Astoria, via the Ottawa and French Rivers, Lake Huron, the Sault and Lake Superior; the Kaministiquia, and Rainy Rivers, the Lake of the Woods, the English and Winnipeg Rivers, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan (or the Athabasca) the Cance and The Columbia; each bend in each river and each bay on each lake shore being marked in detail; and the whole route personally tested for the carriage of merchandise, to or from Montreal by Mr. Thompson.

In the canoe, travelling either way, the passenger equipped with Mr. Thompson's note books, would know every bend before he came to it; and at short intervals could be aware of the latitude and longitude. If he desired side journeys on other rivers, he could be accommodated, either by a traverse of the sources of the Mississippi in Minnesota, where Mr. Thompson was the first to take astronomical observation; by a new route to Lake Athabaska via the Churchill River, which he discovered while in his middle twenties, or by a trip down the Kootenay River into Montana and Idaho, and back again into Canadian territory, in a region where he repeatedly refused to trade liquor to the Indians.

Just to show how thorough the Thompson surveying was done, and how living the story is in the forty notebooks which Mr. Tyrrell unearthed from a basement, their location in which was known only to one feeble old man forty years ago, it is worth while taking an extract from the first Thompson trip down the Kootenay, a hundred and nineteen years ago. It is from a section of the river, as to which three pages of journal give eighty observations, each worked out by latitude and departure, over 36½ miles, on one page of which are 26 observations over 12½ miles.

***

YOU read about portaging on summer trips, and it sounds fine. But who tells you so much about it as this journal of 1808. Here is something from the sixth day of May:—

"We began carrying at 3¼ p.m., with light loads, and went about a mile over a terrible road alongside of a steep hill, nearly perpendicular, walking wholly among small fragments of black, broken rock that rolled down from the summit. Our height was at times about 300 feet above the river, ascending and descending as the steep rocks obliged us. The least slip would have been inevitable destruction, as the steepness of the rock allowed no return, or, if once falling, to stop till precipitated into the river. We came to a brook where we had a bank about 200 feet to descend without a halt, still among fragments of rocks, not an inch of earth or sand to ease the foot. Each trip took an hour and a half, and by 6¼ p. m. we had got most of the cargo to the brook where we put up. We had a very light supper, very last of our provisions."

They worked all next day equally hard, eating nothing; but at night boiled some rotten deer meat they had found. It made them so ill they could not sleep, and they were at work all next day—and their only feast was the Kootenay gorge.

Thompson's place in the very forefront of those who have secured and recorded scientific knowledge of the phenomena of the earth's surface, rests on the range and accuracy of his work. Of no other man can it be said that he charted in meticulous detail such extensive routes as have here been summarized. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who voyaged to the Arctic and the Pacific, gave us what came to him as a hungerer for trade. But he left us nothing comparable to Thompson's journals, which would make about forty ordinary novels.

Mackenzie was a geographer as an incident of his fur trading. Thompson was a geographer to his very marrow—an observer and recorder of phenomena until he could not see to write. He journalized the weather after he was eighty years of age, and spent nights in the firmament.

He alone of all the explorers of this continent was scientifically familiar with the headwaters of mighty rivers which empty into the Pacific, the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Caribbean sea. In behavior he was a gentle nobleman, in character a Christian gentleman. When he was forgotten and penniless, he thanked God for his kindness; and uttered no bitter word against these who, having profited by his achievements might have befriended him, but passed by on the other side. In the great story of Canada's greatness, there is none more truly magnificent than this man, to be honored, as he would say "the morrow" after seventy years in an unmarked sepulchre.

Spring's Awakening

Now fades the last long streak of snow,
Now burgeons every maze of quick
About the flowering squares, and thick
By ashen roots the violets blow.

Now rings the woodland loud and long,
The distance takes a lovelier hue,
And drowned in yonder living blue
The lark becomes a sightless song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea,
The flocks are whiter down the vale,
And milkier every milky sail
On winding stream or distant sea.

Where now the seamen pipes or dives
In yonder greening gleam, and fly
The happy birds, that change their sky
To build and brood; That live their lives

From land to land: And in my breast
Spring wakens too; and my regret
Becomes an April Violet,
And buds and blossoms like the rest.

—*Tennyson, In Memoriam.*

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MUSIC *and* DRAMA

Edward Johnson at His Best

The prestige of Edward Johnson as the most eminent of living operatic tenors may be said to have been definitely established during the past season, although it was practically acknowledged two or three seasons ago, after his performances in Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande" and Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." It then became apparent that he was not merely one of the finest of vocalists, but one of the most poetic actors, that had been heard in the Metropolitan Opera House, and critics began to draw analogies not with Caruso but Jean de Reszke. This past season witnessed a musical episode seldom paralleled—the tribute of one tenor to another—when John McCormack described Johnson as "the best all-round tenor in the world." I do not think that the generous Irishman intended to say that Johnson's voice was better than his own, but he recognized that the Canadian has creative and interpretative gifts in a wealth that is his alone. Then came the gracious gesture of Caruso's widow who, so to speak, conferred her late husband's mantle on Johnson by presenting him with the costumes of the great Enrico. I do not know whether these tributes won the approval of the Tenors' International Union—who have passed no congratulatory resolutions—but they are highly gratifying to Canadians.

I doubt if any tenor has ever come through a more arduous season than Edward Johnson since his appearance in Toronto in the first week of September last, and it was a tribute to his wonderful skill in handling his voice that at his concert in Massey Hall on May 17th his tones seemed as fresh and unfatigued as though his year's work were just commencing. Moreover his art as an interpreter never seemed quite so broad, glowing and appealing as on this occasion. His audience was an enormous one, and a gratifying thing about it was that it seemed as interested in the novelties which were a major factor in his programme as in familiar numbers.

The operatic features included two selections of unique interest, the arias "Non piangere Liu" and "Nessum dorma" from "Turandot," Puccini's posthumous opera, heard for the first time at Milan in April of last year. When he died at the beginning of December, 1924, Puccini was still working on the orchestral score, which was later completed by Franco Alfano under the direction of Toscanini. But the two arias sung by Mr. Johnson were his finished work and have the unmistakeable Puccini touch of tenderness and pathos, imbued with more of refinement than some of the earlier and more famous of his arias. The wealth of beauty that Johnson put into the rendering of them gave them deep significance. Puccini was undoubtedly a man who understood how to give rare opportunities to singers, and these arias will undoubtedly become popular on the concert platform in future. Johnson's other operatic numbers included the "Rose aria" from the second act of "Carmen," which he sang with appealing loveliness; "Che gelida manina" from "Boheme," in which he is always enchanting, and his familiar and impassioned rendering of "Vesti la giubba" from "Pagliacci." In all these numbers the smoothness and resonance of his voice, and his mastery of the art of dramatic emphasis were apparent.

There are many singers, some of them tenors, who produce their tones purely and feelingly, but very few who are masters of phrasing in the sense that Johnson is; and it was the finesse with which he treated many different types of lyric which fascinated the more musical among his listeners. The charm and buoyancy with which he sings Italian love lyrics and folk songs are exceptional. Examples of these were a love song of two hundred years ago by Gasparini, an Emilian peasant song by Grimandi, and a jocund sailor's song of the Adriatic city, Trieste. In his French group were also two numbers of folk-song character, Hue's "The Passerby" and Dourmadray's lyric of Lower Brittany, "On Sunday Morn," both sung with a truly Gallic piquancy and elan. Captivating as he was in these joyous works, he was equally sincere and moving in the graver raptures of the German lieder. Few of us have heard a better rendering of such famous lyrics as Schumann's "Lotus Flower" and Schubert's "Her Portrait"—the latter one of the favorite numbers of Roland Hayes; and his singing of the impassioned phrases of "Devotion" by Richard Strauss was especially fine in temperamental expression. Mr. Johnson introduced a lyric by the Styrian composer, Joseph Marx, whose beautiful lyrics are not as well known on this side of the Atlantic as they should be. "Waldseligkeit" (The forest is rustling merrily) is a particularly happy example of his talent.

The freshness and variety of modern British song was demonstrated in Mr. Johnson's English group, though incidentally he gave his hearers a taste of the older balladry in "Leezie Lindsey." "Linden Lea," by R. Vaughan Williams, has a quality of fragrant loveliness that suggests the countryside. A very original little song with a delightful accompaniment was Michael Head's "A Piper." Another novelty was Campbell-Tipton's haunting and emotional "The Crying of Water." The modernity of Edward German's setting of Kipling's lyric, "Kangaroo and Dingo," was a surprise, for though German is one of the veterans who survive from the Sullivan era, this racing, breathless setting might have been composed by one of the lads of Britain's post-war musical development.

MISS MARION FERGUSON
Who has been connected with the business staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music almost since its foundation. Miss Ferguson is one of the most widely known of Canadian women owing to the tens of thousands of pupils and graduates who have come in contact with her in her long service with the institution.
—*Photo by Milton Adamson.*

A tribute must be paid to Mr. Blair Neale's beautiful and discerning accompaniments, which, in the English group especially, had profound independent importance. In touch and dramatic intuition Mr. Neale is remarkably well endowed.

* * *

Municipal Meddlers with Music

The Board of Control of the City of Toronto is at all times brash in dealing with matters it knows little about, and its solemn belief in its own omniscience is perhaps the reason why it takes so long to get real business under way. Some of its members apparently consider their patriotism so open to doubt as to need advertisement, and in default of any other opportunities an occasional wallop at music helps a little. At a recent school concert in Toronto three or four songs by Handel, Schubert and Mendelssohn were included in a lengthy programme largely composed of British lyrics. Of course the Controllers were unaware that these composers were dead. They jumped to the conclusion that the new musical supervisor, Miss Tedd, was exploiting the "Hun," and passed a resolution of censure. If somebody had told them that Mendelssohn was of Jewish origin the resolution would have been killed because the Jewish vote is large in certain sections of the city. But lacking this information, they voiced their indignation.

To anyone acquainted with musical history, the resolution of the Controllers is fantastic, even from the standpoint of the type of patriot who refuses to eat minced beef, because it is called Hamburg steak. Handel, it is true, like the House of Hanover, of whom he was the favorite, was of German birth, but his early training and inspiration were Italian. He died an English citizen, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, and was the founder of that essentially British institution, the sacred oratorio. The Controllers must have heard of the "Messiah," though they perhaps have never listened to it. Are they prepared to pass a vote of censure on the churches if they use selections from it next Christmastide? The Schubert number to which they took exception was a setting of lyric by Shakespeare. Let us hasten to inform the Controllers that Shakespeare was an English poet, who had won the admiration of poor Schubert. Horror of horrors, Schubert happened to be the favorite of that most British of composers, Sir Arthur Sullivan, who personally did much to bring to light much of his unpublished music. And as for Mendelssohn, he happened to be the favorite composer of the late lamented Queen Victoria, whose birthday the Controllers have no compunction in commemorating. England was his other home, and the last important work of his life, "Elijah," was composed for the Birmingham Festival. But why censure the Controllers for making themselves and their city ridiculous? Municipal politics would be a drab affair without its Bottoms and its Quinces to divert the sophisticated.

Hector Charlesworth

Annual Conservatory Concerts

The annual concerts of the Toronto Conservatory of Music on May 18th and 19th were doubly satisfying. They served their intended purpose by revealing the splendid progress that is being made by the advanced students of this institution, and were in addition highly enjoyable events from the point of view of entertainment. The array of talent was quite impressive, the work of the pianists as usual dominating the scene. The other departments were ably represented, however, and it was interesting to realize among these the presence of a hitherto stranger to the annual concerts, composition. Roy Angus, a pupil in composition of Dr. Ernest MacMillan, had constructed "The Phantasie-Suite for String Quartet," which was played with sympathetic appreciation by Mr. Frank Blachford (first violin), Miss Florence Richardson (second violin), Mrs. Leo Smith (viola), and Mr. Leo Smith (violoncello). The Suite, of four movements, Basso Ostinato, Minuet, Bourree and Gigue, indicated a good sense of workmanship on the part of the composer, and partly based on folk songs had quite a melodic appeal. An entirely original composition was presented by Scott Malcolm, a pupil in composition of Dr. Healey Willan, and also one of the cleverest of the younger pianists in Toronto. It was in the form of a Trio, in D minor, and while arranged with some conventionality, was deeply melodious and quite effective in interesting the emotions. The Trio was rendered by Mr. Frank Blachford and Mr. Leo Smith, with Scott Malcolm himself at the piano.

The performance of the pianists, as I have already suggested, was particularly noteworthy, and in nearly every case a high standard of technical worth was adhered to. There was Mrs. Margaret Miles, a pupil of Dr. Harvey Robb, who played the Allegro moderato movement of Grieg's Concerto in A minor, with Dr. Robb at the second piano. This young lady gave ample evidence that she has a nice command of the key-board, meeting every test of skill with ease and surety; and possessing as she did a tone of fine clear-cut quality, her playing could only be brilliant. Jack Fruitman, a pupil of Mr. Viggo Kihl, in the Allegro moderato of Beethoven's Concerto, No. 4 in G major, with Mr. Kihl at the second piano, was another whose technical ability was of a commendable order, and his firm, unsentimental touch was heard to advantage in this movement. In Chopin's Scherzo in C sharp minor, as in "La Chasse" (Paganini-Liszt) Miss Helen Worden, L.T.C.M., a pupil of Mr. Ernest Seitz, achieved a continuity of rhythmic effects that was remarkable, while her delicate perfection of tempo was always apparent. Another Concerto, that of Schumann, in A minor, was represented by two of its movements, the Andante grazioso and the Allegro vivace, and these were done by Miss Madge Annetts, A.T.C.M., a pupil of Mr. F. Arthur Oliver, with noticeable power and feeling. Mr. Oliver was at the second piano.

I was quite thrilled by Margaret Clemens' rendering of the Weber-Tausig "Invitation to the Dance." This, Miss Clemens, a pupil of Senor Alberto Guerrero, played with a liveliness and color, as well as a keen sense of balance that made for great appeal. An unusual interpretation of the evergreen Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 (Liszt), customarily run off with great gusto, was given by Jack Piters, a pupil of Mr. Frank Welsman. Mr. Piters contrives a tender tone on the piano, and he sought to bring out every emotional value in the passages of the Rhapsody. There was necessarily some sacrifice of the tempo as it had come to be accepted, and if there is some disagreement as to such a method as this, there can be no denying of Mr. Piters' interpretative skill. In the Chopin Valse in A Flat, and in the Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6, Miss Phyllis Leith, a pupil of Mr. W. O.

ERNEST MacMILLAN, MUS. DOC. (Oxon)
Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, which has just completed its present season's activities under his direction. Dr. MacMillan is an organist of international fame and a conductor and composer of high distinction.
—*Photo by Milton Adamson*

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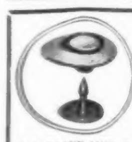

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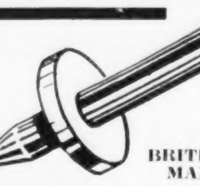

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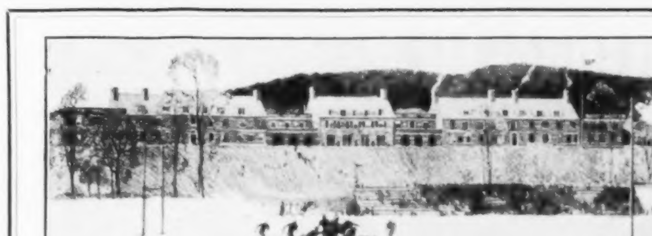

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TELEVISION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC
A new station has been established at Coulsdon for television. Mr. John L. Baird, the inventor, has succeeded in broadcasting the signals of a "face" across the Atlantic. He departs for New York this month to receive the actual transmitted image relayed by the new Television Power Station at Coulsden. Mr. Baird is seen here experimenting with the apparatus at the new station.

Forsyth, revealed considerable pianistic ability, as well as an excellent grasp of phrasing and rhythm, while Miss Florence Craig, a pupil of Ernest Farmer, played a Spanish Dance by Colin McPhee, and another Hungarian Rhapsody of Liszt's, No. 15th, in a limpid gracious style.

There were only two violinists, Mr. Jack Kash, a youthful pupil of Dr. Luigi Von Kunits, who was heard in two movements of the Bruch Concerto in G minor, the Adagio and the Finale; and Frederick Winfield, a pupil of Mr Frank Blachford, heard in the Allegro molto appassionata of Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor. Young Mr. Kash has a surprising command of his instrument and there is undoubtedly a promising future before him. Mr Winfield's technical display in the Mendelssohn movement was all that could be desired; one could have wished, however, for a tone of more warmth.

There was some variation in the quality of the singers. Miss Kathleen Monk, a pupil of Miss Ethel Peake, sang Mozart's "Un Moto di Gioja (Figaro)," and impressed one with the sweetness and clarity of her soprano, as well as the artistry with which she obtained her effects of mood, and Miss Ruby Moss, a pupil of Mr. David D. Slater, in Gluck's "O Del Mio Dolce Ardor" and Pergolesi's "Se tu m'ami" disclosed a soprano that, while not over large, was pleasing. Miss Lillian Eastwood possesses a voice of considerable power, and she used it with good results in Verdi's "Pace, Pace, mio Dio" (La Forza del Destino). Miss L. May Barber, L.T.C.M., a pupil of Mr. Arthur Blight, sang Cadman's "Spring Song of the Robin Woman" (Shanewis) and Miss Jean Davidson, A.T.C.M., pupil of Miss Nina Gale, rendered Debussy's "Aria de Lia" (L'Enfant Prodigue). Of the male singers, one liked the baritone of Mr. Heber Mulock, pupil of Mr. A. D. Jordan, who made Schumann's "Moonlight" and R. Strauss' "Serenade" both very attractive by the warmth and purity of his tone, and the basso of Charles Dengate, pupil of Mr. M. M. Stevenson, which while not of great proportions was full-toned and clear. He sang Verdi's "O tu, Palermo" (I Vespri Sicilian). George Bowley, pupil of Mr. William G. Armstrong, has a voice of splendid timbre that could have been heard to better advantage in a lyrical number rather than in the Prologue to "I Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo). Ernest Simpson, pupil of Mr. Dalton Baker, a tenor whose voice when kept under control has its pleasing features, sang Dunhill's "The Cloths of Heaven" and Puccini's "Che Gelida manina (La Boheme)," the latter being the most satisfactory. The outstanding feature of the evening, as far as singing was concerned, was the rendering of Verdi's (a) "Te sol quest' anima (Attila)" and (b) "Qual volutta trascorrere (I Lombardi)" by a trio of voices, Laura D. Burnett, soprano, Lorne Davidson, tenor, and Norman Cherrie, baritone. These, all pupils of Dr. Ham, sang in captivating fashion, in shading and phrasing, and in style generally, acquitting themselves with artistic skill.

Hal Frank

AMONG those popular local favorites engaged by the Merrymakers for their summer season at Sunnyside Beach are Ranco Quarrington, Fred Emney, Cameron Geddes, Harry Binns, Jesse Butt, Ernie Bruce, Ann Trainor, Aileen Parker, Hilda Palmer, Evelyn Moore, Evelyn Geary, and the Watson Sisters.

Louis Crerar, the popular pianist of last season, has also been re-engaged.

Graham Rattery, the black-face comedian of note, will make his first Toronto appearance with the opening Merrymakers revue.

* * *

THE Knox choir, of Winnipeg, under W. Davidson Thomson, the noted singer of the West, who sang in Toronto last October, who has been its leader during the last six years, distinguished itself at the Manitoba Musical Competition festival this year by winning five shields, namely, the Men's Musical club shield in the class for choral societies grade A, the Women's Musical Club shield in church choirs grade A, and the Free Press shield in the competition open to all church choirs. In addition, Knox male choir gained the Winnipeg Male Voice choir shield in the contest open to all male choirs, in which class it has won seven times out of eight in the last eight years, and Knox ladies' choir were the winners of the Birks' shield in female voice choirs grade A. This choir has been in existence about fifty years, and John Enslie was its first choirmaster.

Advances of Television

DESCRIBED as one of the greatest triumphs in the history of methods of communication, the television process of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, first exhibited in action between New York and Washington on April 7, is the product of many minds working together in the Bell Laboratories in New York under the guidance of Dr. Herbert E. Ives, says "The Scientific Monthly". Despite the elaborateness of the apparatus, television depends essentially upon the fact that a film of potassium metal in a vacuum tube can be made to give a small electric current when light shines on it. This is the photoelectric cell.

In previous methods, the subject whose visage is to be transmitted, is flooded with brilliant light, and a lens picks up the illumination and focuses it on a small photoelectric cell. In the new method, by the idea of Dr. Frank Gray, the subject is illuminated with a tiny moving spot of light, which is picked up by a battery of large photoelectric cells—the largest yet made. The result is the most successful transmission of the actual view of the human face that has yet been achieved.

As seen on the small receiving screen, the scene looks like a halftone two inches high, printed in the pink sheet edition of a daily paper—except that it has come to life. Most newspapers print photographs in what is known as halftone — small dots spaced 50 to 60 to the inch and blended by the eye into a continuous picture, a process, incidentally, which was the invention many years ago of Frederic E. Ives, the father of Herbert E. Ives, who is immediately responsible for the new process.

In the television receiver, the picture is also made up of fifty eye-blended rows of light and dark, which appear pink because the light in which they are painted comes from glowing neon gas—a rare element found in the atmosphere. When two metallic electrodes are sealed into a glass tube from which all air has been exhausted, but which contains a little neon, and an electric current is passed through, the gas glows with a pinkish light. Unlike the ordinary electric lamp with a filament of tungsten, which continues to glow for an instant after the current has been disconnected, the neon light goes on and off as instantaneously as the current itself.

To television a speaker's face from Washington to New York, for example, the light starts from the carbons of an automatic arc lamp. In front of the lamp is a disc with fifty holes around its edge in a spiral, each hole a little nearer the centre than the one before it. A lens projects an image of the holes out into space, just as the lens of a movie machine projects an image of the moving film on to the screen, but in the television device the screen is the subject's face. And just as the movie film travels through the machine so fast that the single pictures are not seen, but are combined together by the eye into a continuous picture, so does the rapidly moving disc, containing the holes, move so rapidly that the fifty holes, each one a little lower than the one before it, sweep across the facial screen in less than a fifteenth of a second.

Outside the light from the arc, shining through the holes in the disc, the subject is in semi-darkness. In front of him are three photoelectric cells, the eyes of television. They turn the light into electricity. The production of these cells itself is a triumph, accomplished by Dr. Ives. They are the largest that have yet been constructed. When the moving finger of light, a fiftieth of an inch in diameter, sweeps across the face, it encounters the light-colored flesh; light is reflected to the sensitive photoelectric cells. By means of amplifiers like those used in radio stations, the photoelectric cells' tiny current, the electrical counterpart of the light, is magnified thousands of times. And when the spot of light reaches a dark part of the face—the pupil of the eye perhaps—and no light is reflected, no current flows from the cells to the amplifiers.

Thus, the lights and shades of the face are transformed into a varying electric current, just as the ordinary telephone transmitter transforms the sounds of the voice into a pulsating current. It travels over the telephone lines for hundreds or thousands of miles, or else on the radio carrier waves for even greater distances. The receiving end picks up the current, amplifies it some more to make up for any losses in transmission, and connects it to the receiver, with its neon tube.

The variations in current are translated by the neon tube back into variations of light. But the tube shows an extended surface of light — an inch or more square—with no semblance of a picture of a face or anything else. Here the revolving disc again plays a part. A disc the exact duplicate of the one at the sending end revolves in front of the neon tube.

If the spot of light in the sending apparatus is shining on the bright flesh, the receiving screen shows a corresponding bright area through the hole. And then as the sending light spot moves to the dark pupil of the eye of the subject, the neon ceases glowing and the screen shows a dark spot. As the spot moves to another white portion, such as the bridge of the nose, the neon again shines through the hole, which has also moved. The receiving disc, like the transmitting one, moves so rapidly that the light appears to the person observing as a continuous surface, blended into a motion picture of the sending scene.

Problem of the Atom

A COMPLETE revolutionizing of a principle that physical science accepted a quarter of a century ago, and has maintained ever since, has been suggested by a Viennese physicist, Professor Ehrenhaft. He claimed to have established by experiments and mathematical calculations that the electron, regarded, ever since our old friend the "mighty atom" lost its reputation as the ultimate material of matter, is itself capable of divisibility. For twenty-five years scientists have told us that every atom is a sort of solar system composed of whirling units of electricity, which they call electrons and which are the smallest part of the substance that composes the material world. But Professor Ehrenhaft now states that by means of scales and magnets of tiny dimensions he has observed through the microscope elementary particles that are fractions of the electron itself. They are of spherical shape, and of the size of 1-100,000th of a centimetre. If these particles are electrically charged their electrical content only amounts to half that of the electron. Berlin scientists are at the moment sceptical, arguing that Professor Ehrenhaft's experiments must be subjected to a more stringent test with the view of elimination of any possibility of error before such a revolutionary theory can be accepted.

Fleet-street has never recompensed me with one penny in return for the efforts I have made there.—*Lord Beaverbrook.*

The leading attributes of the Scot are brains and modesty.—*Prof. W. M. Calder.*

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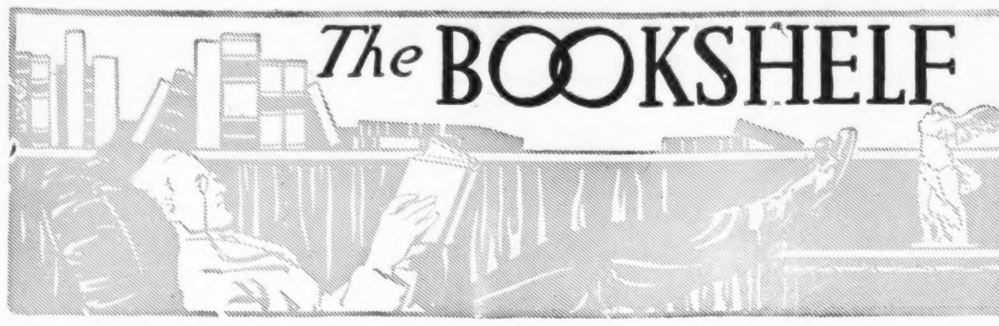

The BOOKSHELF

UNSET GEMS

"Elbert Hubbard's Scrap Book"; Printed by the Roycrofters, sold by The Musson Book Company, Toronto; $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inches, 228 pages; $2.90, $3.90, $5, or $10 according to binding—$3.90 recommended.

IN THE near future the anthology and the symposium may displace in popularity the sets of complete works of authors. Even supposing one wisely chose only the one or two masterpieces of each of the world's outstanding authors, the ordinary dwelling would not have room to contain them, nor could a diligent reader, devoting his entire life to the undertaking, read through them once—and many of them must be read many times over if their contents are to be mastered. Short cuts, though they may be deplored on substantial grounds, have become a stark necessity. Selective and eclectic reading must become more and more the rule.

Nor will authors object. Of course entire books will be published and read for a time; immediate revenues will not be affected. It is only when in advanced years, the author sits down to prepare his collected works for posterity that a new task will face him. His forty volume set will probably have to be prepared for the larger public libraries, for the benefit of students; but his chief aim may be to get the gist of his message, and the best examples of his art, into one book of moderate size. (C. Lewis Hind has just done this in "From My Books," wherein the essence of his thirty volumes is packed into one pocket-sized affair.) Most authors' chances of immortality are limited to the originality and pith of scattered passages totalling from one to five printed pages; and to leave these embedded in their first settings is inviting extinction for them.

If the work is not done intelligently, it will be done badly. A few years ago a newspaper syndicate distributed "Dickens in Ten Minutes," a series in which each of that novelist's principal books was boiled down to fit a single newspaper page, containing about 8,000 words. The more recent development is presenting "David Copperfield" in six strips of four badly drawn pictures each; and not a single phrase of Dickens in the whole production. How much better to do some ruthless editing, and preserve the flavor of Dickens at the sacrifice, if need be, of the plots!

Elbert Hubbard was just comfortably ahead of his time; much of his radicalism of yesterday is commonplace thought of to-day. When he made his Scrap Book, it was with no thought of publication, but simply to provide himself with good reading within convenient space. He ransacked literature for his treasures, took the gems and left the settings, even if they were gold, for gold has depreciated in value. Publication was a happy afterthought of his literary executors, whereby the reading public is given the privilege of following a discriminating guide.

He did not try to collect all the passages of literature that were worth preserving, but just those that suited his own taste. Yet, because he had a distinguished mind, and had fed it well, the collection is exceptionally satisfactory. It takes a distinguished mind to recognize and appreciate distinction of thought and expression; and Hubbard's contribution is valuable because, the selections having been made, any one can see the beauty of form or truth of perception he might have missed if the passage had not been thus underlined. And there is still another advantage. People who could never be induced to read Seneca or Herbert Spencer in large doses are here presented with choice excerpts containing grains, at least, of their wisdom.

> **The Reader's Guide**
>
> *"When a new book comes out I read an old one."*
> *—Samuel Rogers.*
>
> 137. ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI by G. K. Chesterton. The humanitarianism of Chesterton fits him peculiarly to write about people; and so his "Robert Browning" and "G. F. Watts," though possibly written as more or less routine labors, show Chesterton at his best, and provide sympathetic and illuminating studies of these subjects. Among this class of his works we find the short life of St. Francis, which it is very evident he wrote with peculiar satisfaction. It contains the warmth and clarity for which Chesterton is properly famous; and the subject matter—the portrait of an heroic saint—was one after his own heart. His love of finding reason in what is beyond logic is given exercise in explaining to the skeptical just why the miracles of St. Francis must be accepted as historic fact. The narrative, while confirming the Catholic view, or a Catholic view, of the Saint is specially fitted for Protestant reading; for Chesterton has been a Protestant; and I would be inclined to describe his book as a Protestant argument leading to a Catholic conclusion. Anyway, it is as good a pocket "life" as is likely ever to be written. It is published by Musson, in the "People's Library" series in neat blue cloth at 85c.

Since there are a thousand quotations in the 228 pages, the individual selections average only a few lines each. The longest covers two pages, and the shortest consists of four words. There are about one hundred short poems ranging from Shelley to Bliss Carman. The nine hundred prose fragments cover a much longer period, many of them being drawn from ancient classics, though the majority date from the nineteenth century.

Humor—apart from Mark Twain's "Truth is such a precious article let us all economize in its use"—is not represented. The reflections of Carlyle, Goethe and Francis Bacon are most conspicuous; but Kipling, Stevenson, Ruskin, Amiel, John Wesley and Turgenev mingle unconcernedly with Shaw, Galsworthy, James J. Hill and H. G. Wells. There are 520 contributors in all; and taken by name alone they are a motley throng—Heine, Gibbon, Samuel Johnson, Ellen Key and Olive Schreiner sharing pages with Lincoln, Booker T. Washington, Mary Baker Eddy, Byron, Wordsworth and Maeterlinck, Socrates and Solon and Spinoza here get as close as they ever will to Harriet Beecher Stowe, James Stephens and Queen Victoria. Most of the selections are from famous authors, a few from obscure ones.

Quotable passages are a boon to the reviewer; but there is such surplus of riches here that quotation is unnecessary. He is faced with profundity, originality and beauty on every page; and the variety keeps one's interest keen. It is not a book to be swallowed at a sitting, but one to be nibbled at, and ruminated upon, and digested in leisure times, which may be brief; and while there is nothing obscure to frighten the reader of limited education, it will take any one a long time to make his own all that is valuable in the book. Fortunately it is the sort of thing to which one can return with undiminished pleasure again and again; and for once it is literally true that there is not a dull line in the book.

If I may make a practical suggestion, the "Scrap Book" might well be placed on the tables in doctors' and dentists' waiting-rooms, in partial substitution for the magazines generally found there. The waiter could fill in one to twenty minutes dipping into it; the passages are so brief that he could stop conveniently any time; and the chances are he would like to return to his browsing on his next visit. The stronger bindings ensure the book surviving a great deal of casual handling.

* * *

FOR PROFESSIONAL WRITERS

"Where and How to Sell Manuscripts" by William B. McCourtie; Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass.; 482 pages; $3.50.

MARKETING covers almost the whole of the business side of authorship. For everything that is decently written on a theme of interest to any reasonable number of persons, there is a market somewhere that will pay something; the problem is to connect author and market. This volume is the best yet devised for that purpose; but the "where" part is more prominent than the "how" part, for the simple reason that the first and most important thing about selling a manuscript is first to write a saleable manuscript, and that is not always so easily done.

What Mr. McCourtie could do, and has done, is supply a list of all leading periodicals in the English language, classify them properly, and give with each a brief statement as to that paper or magazine's requirements, rate of pay, address, and any other such information as would save the would-be contributor from looking through a copy of the periodical to find out what sort of material was acceptable to it. The book is well indexed so that it is easy to locate the pages containing the information about possible purchasers of any specific kind of manuscript. British and foreign periodicals are listed as well as American and Canadian. Even "house organs" are named.

There is some information as to copyright, authors' rights, etc.; an introductory chapter with general advice about how to type a manuscript, estimate word lengths, and so on; and a short paragraph at the head of each section on the average saleability of the kind of material whose market is outlined in the section. This is the fourth and latest edition of the book, which was originally published in 1910. It is of great value to writers, a necessity and the best thing of its kind; and it is of absolutely no use to anybody else.

* * *

A PLEASANT KILL-TIME

"The Silver Cord" by George Agnew Chamberlain; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 389 pages; $2.

THE standardized detective story is doomed. Its popularity is already on the wane, because it is written to a formula, and that which is the product of formulae is "old stuff"—imitation. People may go on reading it for a while, from force of habit; but not for long; its second-hand nature will kill it. The wide-awake writers of mystery stories know this; know that no ingenuity in inventing variations of the old tale of (a) the crime, (b) the conflicting clews, (c) the clever detective, (d) his triumphant solution, will remedy the defect of the unutterable staleness of the now old-fashioned plot; and they are working hard to get away from its mechanical restrictions.

One of the more successful of these writers, who are seeking to guide their pens by new light, is Mr. Chamberlain, but he is by no means the only one. His story, "The Silver Cord," is, of course, light, and makes no pretense to entrance the mind on any high plane; but it does succeed capitally to be thoroughly entertaining because it throws away every old device—all the bunkum of not knowing who the murderer is, and the search for him in unlikely places—

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and starts fresh, and remains fresh to the end.

In the old sense there is no "mystery" at all. We are told right at the beginning who stole the bonds; and as we follow the innocent accused in his flight from the police, we know he is innocent; and we follow him straight through because his tale is unique and well told. Harry Jones of some town fairly near New York is in the employ of a bank; he sees bonds stolen, retrieves them; and, leaving his job almost at once for other reasons, is accused of theft. He flees to Haiti, and then is taken charge of by another American expatriate, Papa Loi, the Beard of God, a rare genius, who is comfortably established in business as a witch doctor in the interior, making handy use of the hold Voodooism has on the natives; and has been occupying his hermitage 24 years when Harry arrives.

The essence of Harry's trouble was not crime, but despondency arising from a bad case of acne rosacea, or swelling of the nose—a disease that made him shunned as lover, or boon companion, and that made him an easily traced fugitive. The gleaming beacon of Harry's nose gives tone to the whole narrative of his adventures, whose record is enlivened and enriched by a steady flow of humor—both good-humor and wit. The healthy philosophy of the Beard of God is also a pleasant improvement on the general vacuity of the old style detective story. As to credibility, perhaps that is stretched just a bit here and there; but what would you have? You come to such a book for sheer amusement, and that is offered without stint. And, praises be! there is nothing here to found a new formula on: a repetition or recasting of "The Silver Cord" would be as drab as the original book is, in its way, entirely successful.

William Arthur Deacon

Literary Notes

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS has been offered and has accepted appointment to the newly established Chair of Canadian Literature at the University of British Columbia; and will take up his duties next autumn. He will continue to make Toronto his headquarters for the portion of the year that is not devoted to his Vancouver lectures.

* * *

ROBERT NORWOOD leaves for Europe early in June to spend a month at Lake Como, and then to visit Athens, and finally completing his holiday in Nova Scotia.

* * *

TORONTO Public Library's 53rd Annual Report covering 1926 gives the total amount of salaries paid as $241,000; new books bought, $50,000; and book repairs at $15,224.33. The number of books repaired is given as 15,359, or $1 a repair, with a total of 5,511½ working hours spent, or 3 repairs to the hour.

* * *

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, Professor of English at Yale University, was in Toronto last week to receive an honorary degree from McMaster University. During his stay he was the guest of honor at the monthly luncheon of the P. E. N. Club, at which Chancellor Whidden and Dean McLay of McMaster were also guests. Among the members present was Duncan Campbell Scott, of Ottawa, who was tendered the felicitations of the Club on the recent award to him of the 1927 Lorne Pierce Gold Medal. Miss Mazo de la Roche was elected President to complete the term of Professor R. M. MacIver, who tendered his resignation because of his early removal to New York, where he will occupy the Chair of Political Science.

Books Received

Hasty comment pertinent and impertinent

Marco Millions by Eugene O'Neill (McLean and Smithers, Toronto, $2.50). This is the first of O'Neill's plays to be published before production; it will be presented in New York in the fall. It is a satirical dramatization of the journeys of Marco Polo, who is created as a medieval Babbitt.

St. Mary's by Pamela Hinckson (Longmans, Green, Toronto, $2). A good girls' story recommended for young ladies of ten to twelve years. The scenes are English, and have much to do with school and games and pets, and the things girls like to do, and therefore to read about. It is a pity, though, that the hockey game, which is so prominent a part of the action, should be played on the lawn, for this pastime may seem a bit slow to young Canadians used to the faster ice game. The language is simple, and contains no difficulties for children in junior grades.

The Note Book of Elbert Hubbard (Musson, Toronto, $2.00 or $3.00, according to binding). Similar in make-up to the "Scrap Book," previously mentioned here, this collection of short sayings, wise and witty, affords pleasant pickings. They are the twelve baskets-full of fragments gathered up after the feast. Since Hubbard's forte was saying things pithily and brightly, these "notes" are just as interesting and stimulating as his continuous pieces of writing.

The Magic Formula by L. P. Jacks (Musson, Toronto, $2.50). The originality and wit of these short stories by the editor of the "Hibbert Journal" will be a treat to all who love a humorous and penetrating tale and have the education necessary to follow some of Mr. Jacks' language. I do not mean it is a book only for Ph.D.'s—heaven forbid!—nor even for university graduates exclusively; any well read person, who happens to have some notion of the identities of Kant and Nietzsche, can enter this enjoyment freely; but one who has never followed human thought into anything deeper than a detective story had better stay out. Incidentally, this book, which is one of Harper's publications, is decked out in the latest book style, which that firm has been slow to adopt. It is a lovely piece of book-making.

The Crooked Stick by Pauline Stiles (Doran, Toronto, $2). This is a love-story of the romantic type, about modern Americans in the present condition of their civilization. It is Miss Stiles's first novel, and a pretty bit of emotion. It is quite true to life in that the characters are found hastening from Paris to other points in Europe.

God's Trombones by James Weldon (Viking Press, New York, $2.50). One of the famous American Negro poets has here given us seven Negro sermons in verse, in an effort to preserve something of the picturesqueness of the old-time Darky preacher, who has already furnished Vachel Lindsay with some good material. The book is beautifully gotten up; and is handsomely illustrated with full-page futurist pictures in various shades of gray. It has its moments, certainly, this book, as where, describing the tragedy of Eden, the old preacher is made to say:

Black there six thousand years ago,
Man first fell by woman—
Lord, and he's doing the same to-day.

The Kilmarnock Burns (Laurie, London, England, $2.25). This is a facsimile of "Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," the first edition of the first book ever put out by the immortal Robbie Burrrns, Scotland's ain poet, and one of the sweetest singers of the whole world. Only a few copies of the original are known to exist; and the last one sold in 1925 for £1,750. This edition, which duplicates the original in every respect, has been most popular in Great Britain, where a second printing was required almost immediately on publication. It comes in a card-board box to protect it, since the covers are of stiff paper only. It is safe to say that Burns's fame has never stood higher since the book first came out in 1786 than at this moment.

PAMELA HINCKSON

Only daughter of Katherine Tynan (Hinckson), the Irish poet. Miss Hinckson has written a book for girls called "St. Mary's," which Longmans, Green have published (Price $2).

Some Chinese Ghosts by Lafcadio Hearn ("The Modern Library," New York, $1). So delicate are these little creations, so lovely and fragile and tender, that I should prefer to call them fairy stories; they are not at all what we understand as ghost stories. The book was first issued in 1887, and is the latest addition to the admirable "Modern Library," which now runs to 130 titles and is increasing at the rate of 10 volumes a year.

Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte (Nelson, Toronto, "The Travellers' Library," $1). This is No. 30, and the latest to be added to this nicely printed and bound series. It is, of course, an English classic of the mid-nineteenth century; and also it is a thriller. Nervous people should not read it late at night. By general consent, it has attained a higher literary status than her sister's, Charlotte Bronte's, "Jane Eyre" possibly because it is sadder.

The Story of Bread by Elizabeth Watson; *The Story of Transportation* by Jeanette Eaton; *The Story of Milk* by Elizabeth Watson; and *The Story of the Telephone* by Susan Meriwether (All published in uniform binding by Musson, Toronto, at $1.35 each; and may be had separately). Here is something new for the youngsters, and entertaining too. Each is a little book, not too long to allow interest to flag; and they are built somewhat on the Van Loon idea of simplification and unity, but not written in his style. Each takes some common thing, and traces its history in simple words, and explains where the raw materials are grown or obtained, the process of cultivation and manufacture, and, finally, the use of the thing. Bright cartoons enliven the pages. These would be good for all parents and for teachers of kindergarten or the most junior grades of public school. Besides, the type is large and clear, and a nine or ten year old child ought to be able to read it to himself. The books are inviting to the eye.

Swimming Scientifically Taught by "Prof." Frank Eugen Dalton, P.S.A. (Funk & Wagnalls, New York, illustrated, $1.75). Professor Dalton is evidently professor of swimming as he operates a swimming school. What the P.S.A. degree signifies I don't know, nor whether he conferred it on himself *honora causa* at his own convocation. Possibly Please Stay Afloat is the full title. Be that as it may, this seems a very reliable handbook. It is in its 7th (revised) edition, and the full set of pictures are instructive.

The Black Robe by Guy Morton (Allen, Toronto, $2). Thrilling murder and detective story having to do with mysterious crimes in Vancouver attributable to dark agencies in Chinatown. There is also some hair-raising stuff in it about heathen rites before an idol that hides a way to a secret passage. Knowing the pacific author in real life, I am amazed that he can kill so lustily in a book, and, apparently, with fiendish pleasure. The action is swift, the writing in keeping, and interest is sustained. Of its class, it is good.

History of Socialist Thought by Harry W. Laidler (Crowell, New York, $3.75). This book of over 700 pages is a perfect encyclopaedia of information of all kinds upon socialism in all its forms from Plato onwards, though there is only a chapter or two before we come to Robert Owen, and most of the matter relates to movements dating later than 1848. In others words Marx comes very near the front of the book, and special stress is laid on present activities. Considerable space is devoted to Soviet Russia, but there are 150 pages after that, dealing with developments in other parts of the world at dates subsequent to the Russian Revolution of 1917.

DOROTHY SPEARE

As seen in the Mad Scene from "Lucia". At present she is in Italy where she has been very successful in grand opera. Miss Speare is also a novelist, and has had published "The Gay Year" and "The Girl Who Cast Out Fear." Her latest novel, "A Virgin of Yesterday" comes from her publisher (Doran, Toronto) with the assurance that it is her cleverest and best in every way.

BOOK SERVICE

Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by postal or express order to THE BOOKSHELF, "SATURDAY NIGHT," Toronto.

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First he put his property in our hands under an agency agreement under which we are to keep it safely and properly invested, or, if it is real estate, properly maintained and managed. This made sure that his property would not suffer from neglect because of his business requiring all his attention. Then he made his will and appointed us his executor, first consulting us and obtaining the benefit of our advice to ensure the best possible protection for his family.

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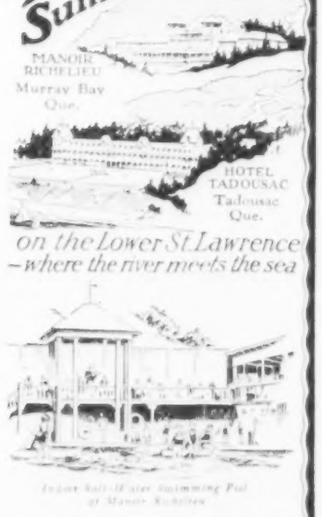

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WALTON H. MARSHALL
Manager.

I want this week to give you another Spring suggestion. Two weeks ago I touched on the Annapolis Valley, and my thought was to follow the vagabond through the Maritimes with the seasons. I realize, however, that it is yet a little early to recommend any resort like St. Andrews, for instance, as the water and the winds are apt to be a little cool for a while yet. It would be better, therefore, to run up to Quebec, where there is enough to do and sufficient to interest one, whether the St. Lawrence be warm or otherwise. Spring comes comparatively early here too. I happened, as I wrote this, to pick up a little booklet written by Betty Thornley and distributed gratis, I think, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, entitled "A Week in Quebec in the Spring." My choice, therefore, would seem to be a popular one.

"There isn't a sound in the whole world but the singing of the wind," writes Miss Thornley. "The air is cool, clean, faintly aromatic, touched with the feel of water, salt, but not quite salt—no city air—alive! You can smell the grass too! If you open your eyes, they plunge off into vast blue distance—a blue gulf, blue as woodsmoke, filled with wheeling wind-blown specks of black swallows—floored far below with a mile-wide river like a huge sheet of grey rippled glass. There's a single boat on it, incredibly small, white with a fan-tail of white water behind her, and a little smudge of smoke sliding away into the west. And over on the other side of the river there's a long low village with toy houses, many-colored under the mist, pricked here and there with spires."

* * *

Justice, Hamilton. You must realize that when a passage ticket is issued, the steamship company and the passenger enter into a binding engagement, from which neither party can withdraw any more than from a lease or other contract. Ill health of the passenger, arising after booking and duly certified, is practically the only recognized justification for passage not being taken. When a passenger decides not to go forward after purchasing a ticket, and notifies the company of the fact in good time, some lines will make return of a portion of the passage money paid, or make the ticket good for a future sailing. Such return or postponement of sailing, or any other concession, is, however, purely a matter of courtesy on the part of the steamship company. The mistake you made was in notifying the company after the ship had sailed. Write the general agent in Toronto.

* * *

C. O. S., Midland, Ont. The best time for visiting Shanghai, the Yangtse and North China is during the spring and autumn, October being considered the best month for Peking, while November to May is the most suitable season for Hong Kong, Canton, and South China. As you suggest, conditions are apt to be uncertain, but on April 29, Mr. E. Stone, general agent for the Canadian Pacific at Hong Kong, wrote me as follows:— "Having made a trip from Manila to Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, I can say that at the present time members of the tours would suffer no inconvenience at any port, and with the exception of Shanghai where the visit to the native city would have to be eliminated, the sight-seeing plans can be carried out, and even Canton could be visited without the least inconvenience." I would advise you to keep in touch with the steamship company you are doing business with. I am not qualified to make any suggestions as to possibilities of travel development, but from what I have been able to learn, it would be extremely hazardous to take the risk you propose at this time.

* * *

N. A., Toronto. Follow the advice of your physician. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of sea travel for the maintenance or the restoration of health. The exercise obtainable without exertion, the change, both of scene and air, and the sense of rest secure from the interruptions, worry and excitement more or less incident to life ashore, combine to exercise a most beneficial influence. In fact, a sea voyage in the case of most minor or nervous ailments acts like a charm. However, when a person is under medical treatment, a sea voyage should not be undertaken except by competent medical advice.

* * *

A. W., Sarnia. The summer tourist fare from Sarnia to Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle, and return via Toronto, Port McNicoll and steamer to Fort William, thence to Vancouver and return, is $109.55, plus $1.10 tax. This ticket is first class in every respect, and permits of all stop-overs at all points en route within limit of ticket, which is October 31st, 1927. An extra sum of $10.00 is made to cover meals and berth on steamer between Port McNicoll and Fort William, and this rate applies in each direction.

* * *

Subscriber, Oakville. Nearby is one of the finest courses you could wish for, in fact it is one of the many attractions at Goderich. It is a nine-hole course with adjoining tennis courts situated in the valley of the Maitland River. Blue Water Beach, one mile south of Goderich, is beginning to show its popularity by the way the cottages are springing up along the grove to the beach.

* * *

W. M., Winnipeg. Since it will be your initial trip, I would suggest that you select a good guide and leave the actual and final planning to him. The best trout fishing will be found in the lakes and streams back from the settlements. The best sport derived from a fishing trip is, of course, by canoeing and camping. About the sea-trout fishing: the "run" usually begins about the last week in May. This sport is at its best at Indiantown, very near where the Renous River joins the Miramichi.

LOUIS JOBIN
A veteran wood carver of St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, whose statues are widely known to pilgrims. He is 82 years old and some of his finest work was shown at the recent exhibition of French Canadian Crafts in Quebec.

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Reaction to Dreams

AN AUTOMATIC recording device that registers the reaction of a sleeping person to every kind of dream, the length of a dream, and estimates its effect on the physical organization, is one of the latest wonders of science. The apparatus consists of a machine with two cones, which indicate the effect of a dream on the heart's action, and on the nerve centres of the subject. The readings obtained from the cones are transferred to paper by means of a recording needle, the mechanism being similar to that of a recording barometer. In a normal record, a series of gradually undulating curves is recorded on the paper slip passing under the needle. As soon as the subject begins to dream the curves take on different forms, and often become highly irregular. Nightmare produces jagged marks, as different from the normal as the record of a cyclone is different from a summer day. It is obvious from the records obtained that, during the process of dreaming, the heart action is greatly stimulated, and respiration is correspondingly increased. In most of the cases observed, the same effect was produced when a dream occurred. Many people assert that they never dream—and believe it. The truth is that we all dream every second of our sleeping hours, and no little part of our waking hours. Our brains are never still till death. It is only when our dreams begin to lap over into the borders of consciousness that we remember them. Then we say that we have had a dream.

The measuring apparatus shows that dreams are not instantaneous reflections of ideas, as is generally supposed. On the contrary, a dream may last for some time, as evidenced by the records made. Before recording had been attempted medical science was of the opinion that any dream could be reckoned to occupy only the fraction of a second, but this is not the case. Certain types of dreams are bad for us. They disturb our rest, cause the muscular and nervous systems to function when they should be dormant, and may even effect severe changes in the system of the dreamer. Mental and physical experiences may cause these dreams, and ill-advised feeding is another possible cause. The recording apparatus measures and registers the effect of such dreams on the heart, which is an index to their effect on the whole body. Adapted at present to such a purpose, the machine is capable of expansion in its uses. By magnifying the effect of the recording needle to five finer shades of vibration, and taking a long series of tests, it is hoped to set up a series of tables which will relate dreams on any particular subject to a certain set of vibrations, and thus be able to tell what the sleeper has dreamed about, as well as its effect on him. Thus to dream of fire would produce a certain set of vibrations of the needle; to dream of wealth, another set—and so on. Comparison of the vibrations of different subjects would permit of classification of the results obtained, and then the effect of a dream on any subject could be measured and stated.

New Type of Glass for Flowers and Plants

RACES between rival "teams" of plants and flowers are to be run in England this summer at University College, Southampton, and at Kew Gardens, to test for greenhouses and garden frames a new type of glass which, unlike ordinary window glass, admits the ultra-violet rays of the sun.

At Kew, the Office of Works have decided to equip half an experimental greenhouse with this glass and half with ordinary glass, and a typical selection of plants and flowers will be duplicated in each section. A similar course will be followed with a wide variety of plants, including radishes, sunflowers and beans, in the large glass corridor with a southern aspect fronting the new botanical research laboratory at Southampton which has cost £5,000.

The aim of both experiments is to find out whether it is possible by the use of vitaglass, to obtain any such advantages as earlier cropping, better quality, heat saving, better color, hardier constitution, and greater resistance to disease in plants grown in greenhouses or indoors.

The glass, which is the invention of Mr. F. E. Lamplough, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, is made in the works from which all the famous Crystal Palace glass came.

Well-to-do Socialists

IN THE lull of political controversy in England an interesting discussion has arisen on the question whether a rich man can be a genuine Socialist and whether he can with propriety join the Labor Party. The issue was raised in a somewhat crude form during the Smethwick election, and now the wealthy "intelligentzia" of the Labor Party are busy justifying their position. Mr. Arthur Ponsonby says boldly and bluntly that he sees no reason why he should not have joined the Labor Party, and why, because he enjoys certain advantages in life he should not, through the medium of the Labor policy, seek to extend some of these advantages to a less fortunate class. The aristocrat with revolutionary and democratic sympathies has been a familiar figure throughout the ages, and if an aristocrat can be a revolutionary there seems no reason why a millionaire should not be a Socialist. The weak point in the case of Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Mr. Oswald Mosley, and other wealthy or well-to-do Labor intelligentzia is the implied assumption, that they, by placing their superior political training and intelligence at the disposal of the Labor Party, are going to guide that Party wisely and decorously to its goal. Unfortunately, in actual practice Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Mosley and others exercise no effective influence in the counsels of the Party. Their position during the General Strike was pathetic. The T. U. C. did not ask their advice in declaring the Strike, and it called off the strike without any consultation with the intelligentzia. At Labor conferences at the beginning of the century the late Hubert Bland was a prominent and picturesque figure; he used to be immaculately dressed, with eyeglass and black ribbon to complete the picture, and he was a striking spectacle sitting between two stalwart trade unionists. He used to say that because he was a Socialist there was no reason why he should not "dress like a gent'leman," and the banter of his friends left him quite unmoved. The position of Mr. Oswald Mosley and his friends is somewhat similar. Perhaps the best answer they can make to the criticism that has been directed against them is the answer made by Mr. Bernard Shaw when he was heckled at a political meeting. He was asked how he reconciled his socialistic views with his marriage, then recent, to a lady of means. He rose from his seat and said: "I don't reconcile them," and sat down.

If religon is done away with, what is to take the place of discipline?—*Captain F. Graham, M.P.*

In Other Words

A SCHOOLGIRL paraphased the line "To bicker down the valley," from Tennyson's poem, "The Brook," as follows: "To have an undignified quarrel in a low place among the hills."

Another girl, given the line from "Lochinvar": "He stayed not for brake," paraphased it: "He never stopped for a mechanical contrivance to reduce speed by means of friction."

Europe has a new light that pierces the clouds, and plenty of use for it.—*American Lumberman (Chicago)*

A woman living in a village in the province of Catalonia has given birth to a child with five arms. This seems to be nature's attempt to produce the perfect jazz pianist.—*Punch.*

Fashion determined to kill the long skirt and it is kilt.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

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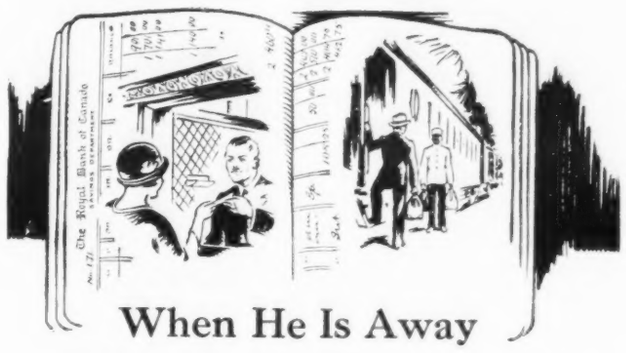

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ALL EUROPE HONORS LISTER'S MEMORY

The King at Buckingham Palace received the delegates attending the centenary celebrations in London (on April 5th) of the birth of Lord Lister, the great surgeon who discovered antiseptic surgery, which saved hundreds of thousands of lives and revolutionized surgery. The picture shows—Dr. Vilhelm Schaldemose (Copenhagen), Prof. Dr. Ali Krogins (Helsingfors) and Prof. Dr. Johan Nicolaysen (Oslo) leaving after the reception.

X-Ray Old Masters

ALAN BORROUGHS, of the Fogg Museum, Harvard University, is in Europe to X-ray 200 masterpieces at the Louvre and the Berlin Museum through an arrangement entered into between those institutions and Harvard University.

Paintings by Raphael, Velasquez, Rembrandt, da Vinci, Titian, Rubens, Correggio, and other famous masters will be photographed to established X-ray evidence of their styles of painting, which may be used later in tests to discriminate true works of old masters from copies by their students and from forgeries.

At the Fogg Museum, Harvard University, photographs of more than 300 paintings have detected modern re-touching or repainting, and discriminated infallibly between modern and ancient paintings. What appeared, for example, to be an excellent XIVth century Sienese painting was discovered to be a modern forgery. This painting now hangs at the Metropolitan Museum of Art as an example of remarkable forgery, and as a warning to connoisseurs and collectors.

"We do not expect to find any forgeries at the Louvre or the Berlin Museum," said Mr. Borroughs, who is accompanied by his wife, Molly Luce, the painter. "This is not the purpose of the trip. The great value of the X-ray is in showing the character of the underpainting or the preliminary work done by the painter before he finishes the surface. The preparatory strokes show faintly in the X-ray pictures. The painting may be made over a sketch or over a rough draft. The tricks of the painter in his approach to the work are detailed in the X-ray pictures.

"It is necessary, however, to have X-ray photographs of a number of paintings by one master and to study them with great care before the characteristics of his style are established. We have made enough X-ray photographs of Rembrandts to establish standards for judging his work and for discriminating it from members of his school. In the case of Rubens, the study may be particularly difficult, as it is well known that the painter worked in co-operation with many pupils. His brush-strokes and theirs may be found intermingled in the same picture. It may require the study of a great many pictures to disentangle the styles of Rubens from that of others of his school.

"The X-ray has absolutely no damaging effect on paintings. I would consider myself particularly lucky if I had a chance to X-ray Mona Lisa. She is so popular that it may be considered inexpedient to remove her from the walls for this purpose.

"I will be permitted to work at times when the public is not admitted to the galleries. I expect to X-ray about 150 pictures in Paris and fifty or more in Berlin. If the painting is large, it is necessary to photograph it in sections, each X-ray picture being 14 inches by 17 inches. With good conditions I can photograph about seven paintings in a day.

"The X-rays have an amazing power to expose the hesitating work of a copyist, as opposed to the bold, free strokes of the master. The great painter is usually translating on to the canvas a thing which exists clearly in his imagination. The copyist or pupil is painfully working up a canvas to make it look like another canvas or sketch. The pupil keeps changing his lines and adding little touches. The master usually paints the outline of a cheek, for instance, with a few strokes which give him exactly what he wants."

The X-ray's great ability to detect modern forgeries is due to the fact that the old painters used mineral colors, which stop the X-rays, so that the painting registers itself as a shadow-graph, while in modern paintings vegetable colors, transparent to the X-rays, are used. Moreover, ancient paintings having lost their oils by volatilization, are so condensed that they stop X-rays.

The X-ray method will be extremely valuable also in detecting fake furniture, according to Mr. Borroughs.

A GRAND-DAUGHTER OF GARIBALDI

Miss Italia Garibaldi, descendant of Italy's great liberator, photographed aboard the Cunard liner, Ausonia, before disembarking at Montreal recently. Miss Garibaldi, who is one of Italy's keenest patriots brought a party of highly educated farmers from North Italy to specially prepared and purchased farms in Manitoba. This is the beginning of a large movement in which Mussolini is taking a great interest.

A College for Parrots

NO NATION but the United States could have conceived and carried out the idea of a "college" for the education of parrots. Unless a recent report is pleasant fiction such an establishment exists in the States. Perhaps in course of time skilful instruction may produce in fact a parrot with the powers frequently attributed to the bird in fiction. The speaking Pollies one meets are disappointing compared with those which help out story-writers, of which the bird in Mr. Osbert Sitwell's "Triple Fugue" is a fair example. That knowing creature, having witnessed a murder, later reproduced the victim's exclamation of terror and the sound of a blow. Perhaps the best parrot story is that of the bird which refused to show off to its owner's visitor, and after being threatened and half-choked was cast out into the hen run as a stupid dummy. The same evening the indignant owner heard an uproar amongst his poultry, and on investigation found that the parrot had a pullet firmly grasped by the neck, and, as it shook the terrified creature, was shrieking, "Say 'Pretty Polly!' Say 'Pretty Polly!' you stubborn brute!"

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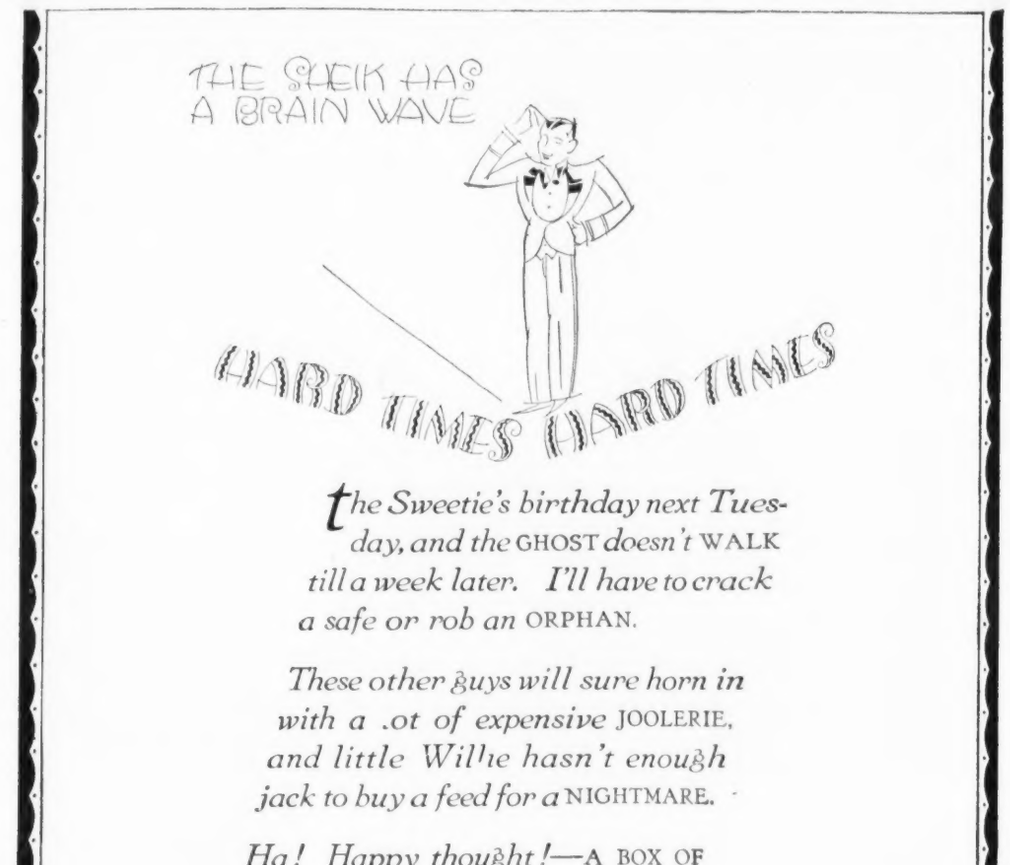
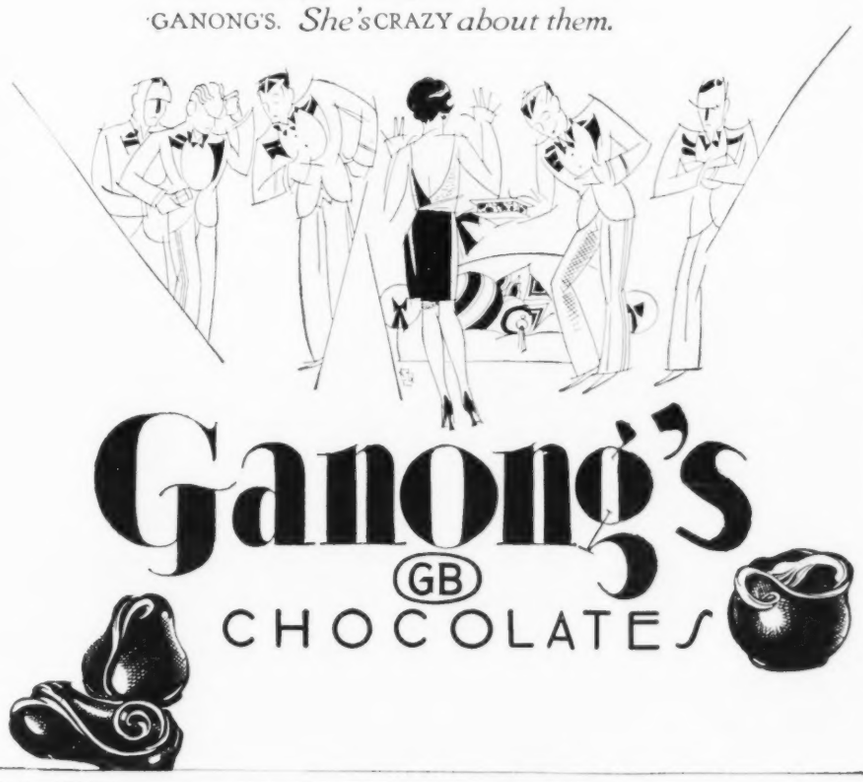


the Sweetie's birthday next Tuesday, and the GHOST *doesn't* WALK *till a week later. I'll have to crack a safe or rob an* ORPHAN.

These other guys will sure horn in with a .ot of expensive JOOLERIE, *and little Willie hasn't enough jack to buy a feed for a* NIGHTMARE.

Ha! Happy thought!—A BOX OF GANONG'S. *She's* CRAZY *about them.*



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SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 28, 1927

Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind

O. J. Brooks, President of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., and Brooks Securities, Ltd., Can Thank for His Present Troubles the Glowing Pictures Drawn by Stock Salesmen as to Success Awaiting the Venture—Very Few Purchasers of Stock Had an Understanding of Long, Rocky Road Ahead Before Success Could be Achieved and of the Very Real Dangers of Never Earning Dividends

By Wellington Jeffers

MOST of the twelve thousand shareholders of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., bought stock in the Company originally because they believed it was going to make a striking success and bring big returns on their money. Very few of them, if any, were told by stock salesmen that the Company would have to go through a long period of experimentation before it developed a car which would have a chance of production on a commercial scale, and that at the best it would be an affair of many years before dividends could be paid. They were not told that a new promotion of this kind, deriving all its capital from the general public, has a very poor chance of success as a general rule; nor were they told that a steam car Company faced an even greater handicap than most because two score attempts to make a success of such flotations have already failed to score a permanent success and because any sales force which tried to make a steam car popular would have the double task of converting the public from its devotion to the car with internal combustion engines, that is, the gasoline propelled car, and of selling this particular make. And when the Company did actually buy a factory at Stratford, stock continued to be sold to members of the general public, and in many cases without informing them as to the actual status of the effort being made at the factory. Nor were purchasers of the stock aware that neither Mr. O. J. Brooks nor other prominent employees at the outset of the promotion, had any background of technical experience on which to ground their hope of success. All that had to be developed.

In this lack of frankness is to be found the genesis of all the troubles now confronting the President, Mr. O. J. Brooks, and those of his employees who are co-directors with him. While they were prospects people were told by agents stories which made it look as though success were just around the corner, but since they have become shareholders they have been told what was considered good for them to know. When people are fed with promises the time always comes that they clamor for realization or at least some signs of it. Here is their experience in realization to date:

1st. O. J. Brooks sent out agents with Stanley steam cars to sell stock in his new Company when he had only plans for a car and no certainty that a good commercial car could be made from these plans.

2nd. He claimed that he would make a great success just as Henry Ford had done with the gasoline car by standardization and quantity production. He claimed that all that held the steam car back was the high price, and that he would overcome that by producing and selling large numbers at $1,000 and $2,000.

3rd. Found plans a failure.

4th. Developed pleasure car, but never pushed sales, switching talk to their plans for developing buses and taxis.

5th. Formed a taxicab Company in Toronto, selling cars which cost about $3,600 to make to this Company for $1,500. Claims they were used cars. It would be interesting here to know who used them, and what revenue Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., obtained for them, if any, before they were taken over by Steam Taxicabs, Ltd. And this $1,500 was to be paid for out of profits. And what happened if there were no profits? Would they go back to the Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., and what would it get for the great depreciation which a taxicab must always expect? They operated at a loss.

6th. Spent $675,815 in "Development Expense". Then two of his co-directors of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., who are also employees of Brooks Securities, Ltd., which sells the stock, sign an agreement with another Brooks Company incorporated in Delaware to turn over all the blue prints, drawings, and U. S. patents which had been developed at this tremendous expense, and to turn over the engineering corps as well. If there is no value to the patents, blue prints and secret information turned over to this Company, the Eureka Engineering Co., Inc., then the whole effort of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., has been a failure and the shareholders might as well ask for liquidation and get what they can out of the assets still remaining. If they do have value, the shareholders should insist on such an arrangement that Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., would get the benefit of their sale in the United States, or the granting of licenses to use them.

7. Expect to finish 170th car by July 1st, but intend main effort to be on bus after that. At the last annual meeting on March 31st, 1926, O. J. Brooks, President, stated that the funds of the Company "are being reserved to build commercial vehicles, buses, trucks, tractors, and a complete line of delivery waggons." He also said that the time "is not far distant when this Company is going to have a full line of cars for sale and buses running in Toronto." A year has passed and these things have not yet happened, but in a letter to shareholders O. J. Brooks says, "The success of your Company has now been established . . ." But he does not tell shareholders that it will be years before dividends can be paid at the very best.

8. Various injunctions taken out by shareholders to prevent O. J. Brooks moving assets of Company to Buffalo or elsewhere, and to get an independent report on conduct of affairs of four Companies in which he is interested for full information of shareholders before annual meeting.

9. Counter injunctions by Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., against protesting shareholders and writ for $50,000 damages against SATURDAY NIGHT for asking what is considered pertinent questions on the eve of the annual meeting a few weeks ago which proved a fizzle, and against W. A. Dover, until recently General Manager of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., whose letter to the Stratford "Beacon-Herald" was published in these columns.

10. Calls another annual meeting for May 27th at Stratford, but at this writing it is not known what will be done, as applications are pending for an injunction against this meeting.

HONOR MEMORY OF THE "OLD CONTEMPTIBLES"

Marshal Foch is seen here inspecting a few of the survivors of the First Division of the British Expeditionary Force who formed a Guard of Honor at the unveiling on April 16th of a beautiful Wayside Calvary to the memory of the 16,000 men of the First Division who fell in the War. The memorial has been erected at the cross roads known as Chapeau Rouge near the village of La Groise, southeast of Le Cateau, and marks the spot where by a strange coincidence this first unit of the "contemptible little army" saw the beginning and the end of the war. In August, 1914, their rear-guard was overwhelmed here and in November, 1918, it was at this spot that they took part in the last victorious battle of the war. The memorial stands by the side of the Landrecies-Guise road, the route taken by the British Army in the Immortal retreat from Mons.

Canada's Services in Communication

Newfoundland and Canada by Reason of Geographical Situation, Have Been Essential to Inauguration of Every Device for Quicker Communication Between Europe and North America for a Century—Radio-Telephone Experiments Are But Another Demonstration of British-American Importance in Ocean Transportation and Communication

By W. L. Edmonds

RECENT events in respect to trans-Atlantic radio telephone experiments again demonstrate the importance of Canada's geographic position in relation to commercial enterprises designed to facilitate communication of various descriptions between the continents of Europe and North America.

Associated with Newfoundland, her sister dominion, Canada has been a distinctive factor in practically all innovations—transportation by sea and air and transmission of messages by wire and wireless.

The very first steamer that crossed the Atlantic wholly under her own steam was Canadian built, being constructed at, and launched from, shipyards at "The Cove," near the city of Quebec, on April 27, 1831. This was the Royal William, which, after engaging in the coastal trade for a couple of years, sailed for London, August 3, 1833. And not only was the Royal William the first vessel to continuously steam from shore to shore in crossing the Atlantic, but, after coming into the possession of the Spanish Government, became the first steamer from whose decks cannon were fired in actual warfare.

When the possibility of utilizing the electric spark for underseas telegraphy, as well as in overland systems, began to be seriously considered, Canada was the first among North American countries to demonstrate its feasibility by laying a cable between Prince Edward Island and the Province of New Brunswick. True, the cable was only about ten miles in length, crossing Northumberland Strait at its narrowest point. But it was the world's first venture of the kind.

A cable-laying plan that transcended this initial venture as the modern powerful electric light does the rush light was about this time being turned over in the minds of men of vision on both sides of the Atlantic. It contemplated the laying of a telegraphic submarine cable across the Atlantic ocean from Ireland to Newfoundland. A practical step toward making the dream come true was taken in 1856, when a company, financed by British and American capitalists, successfully laid a cable between Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and Cape Ray, situated at the northwest angle of Newfoundland, a distance of eighty-five miles. From the Cape Breton end of the cable overland lines were constructed through Nova Scotia to secure connection with the telegraph systems of the North American continent. From the Cape Ray end of the cable an over land telegraph line was constructed along the southern shore of Newfoundland to Cape Race, passing en route through St. John's, capital of the Island. This was "taking time by the forelock" in anticipation of the laying of the discussed submarine cable across the Atlantic.

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ALTHOUGH this Cape Breton to Cape Ray cable, with its attending overland telegraph lines, had to wait several long and tedious years before the anticipated great trans-Atlantic cable—of which it was to form a connecting link—became a working reality, it was in the meantime made to serve as a factor in an unique system of transmitting European and North American news that for a decade surpassed all previous undertakings in relation thereto.

Up to that time not a word of news regarding happenings in Europe could be obtained by even the most alert and progressive newspapers on this side of the Atlantic until steamers bearing the mail bags reached port. This, in the days of the sailing vessel, meant that European news was as a rule a couple of months' old by the time it was being digested by readers on this side of the Atlantic. Even with the advent of the steamship the European news would be some weeks old. The same condition naturally obtained in Europe with regard to news from the North American continent.

The plan devised for utilizing the Cape Breton to Newfoundland cable for eliminating some of the staleness from European news, while not sufficiently potent to produce a radical change, had the effect of reducing the time element by three or four days.

And this is how the desired results were obtained: Trans-Atlantic liners were equipped with air-tight packages, into which was placed the latest news available prior to the departure from a European port for America. When off Cape Race the package, decorated with flags to make it conspicuous, was thrown overboard. It was subsequently picked up by a press boat and rushed to land, where the package was opened and the news therein contained wired to various points on the American continent. A truly up-to-date system of news transmission, for it was the very best and newest obtainable in that day. The same system was employed in the transmission of the latest American news for European consumption, that coming to Newfoundland over the land and cable telegraph systems being supplied steamers as they passed Cape Race eastward bound, to be landed on arrival in Irish waters and transmitted to various British and Continental newspapers.

In 1857, the year following the linking up of Canada and Newfoundland by cable, the hope of connecting the continents of Europe and America by submarine cable appeared to be on the eve of realization. As early as 1845 an attempt, and an abortive one, had been made to induce the British Government to assist in laying a cable beneath the Atlantic. A couple of years later Cyrus W. Field took the matter up, but he had to persistently "hammer away" for ten years before he could "inspire cool and calculating men in London, Liverpool and Manchester with some faith in his project." But by 1857 success had so far attended his mission that it was decided to embark upon the project. Accordingly, in August of that year the British ship-of-war Agamemnon and the United States frigate Niagara jointly embarked upon the cable-laying process, but when about three hundred miles beyond the Irish coast the cable snapped, and having no other alternative, the two vessels returned to British waters.

That which happened was what many practical men and scientists predicted would happen. Robert Stephenson, son of the great George Stephenson, and an eminent engineer who had assisted in laying the first railways in England, was one among these "Doubting Thomases." "Before the ships left this country," he wrote, "I very publicly predicted as soon as they got into deep water a signal failure. It was in fact inevitable."

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NOTWITHSTANDING the failure of the initial effort and the forebodings of the "practical," the cable-laying operation was renewed in 1858, the same ships as were engaged in the task the year before being again employed. This time, instead of beginning operations on the Irish coast, they steamed to a point in the Atlantic midway between Valentia, Ireland, and Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, where they spliced the cable and, steering in opposite directions, safely landed the ends at their respective destinations on August 5, 1858. The cable was 2,500 miles in length, weighed about one ton per mile and cost $1,256,250. Connection was made with the joint overland and cable system that had been constructed two years before in anticipation of such event.

"Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will towards men," read the first message that was flashed across the "dark, unfathomed caves" that lay on the bed of the Atlantic. Queen Victoria cabled congratulations to President Buchanan of the United States and fervently hoped "that the electric cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded in their common interest and reciprocal esteem." President Buchanan for a brief spell hesitated to reply. He feared the message had not really crossed the Atlantic via the electric cable. It was almost too good to be true. But finally, after proof positive had been adduced, sent a reciprocal message in which he expressed the hope that not only would the Atlantic telegraph "prove to be the bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations," but would be "an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world."

Great Britain, the United States and Canada "took a day off" to celebrate the event. Processions, bonfires, balls, dinners and festivities of various kinds were the vogue nearly everywhere, with New York outdoing all other centres. But it early developed that there was a "screw loose" somewhere. It took sixty-seven minutes to transmit Queen Victoria's ninety-word message to President Buchanan. With subsequent messages the transmitting speed diminished rather than increased, and at the end of about two weeks the cable ceased functioning altogether. Nothing that man could do was able to restore it to activity, and the "thread of wire that lay beneath the Atlantic" was abandoned. It was felt that some new plan would have to be devised by science. Another attempt was made seven years later by the Great Eastern to lay a cable of 2,300 miles in length across the Atlantic, but it snapped when 1,065 miles from shore, and after vain attempts to grapple the lost end was abandoned.

***

IN THE face of these failures, many naturally abandoned hope. But there was a "saving remnant" that refused to fold their arms in inaction. A way must be found to link up the two continents by the electric wire was their slogan. Experiences of the couple of weeks with the cable of "fifty-eight", unsatisfactory and all

(*Continued on Page 24*)

British Government's Finances 1926-7

REVENUE (000 omitted)

	Budget Estimate for year to 31st March 1927	Actual Receipts for Year	Increase or Decrease compared with Budget Estimate
	£	£	£
Customs	108,450	107,515	— 935
Excise	141,300	132,978	— 8,322
Motor Vehicle Duties	21,600	21,393	— 207
Estate Duties	66,000	67,320	+ 1,320
Stamps	25,000	24,750	— 250
Land Tax, etc.	1,000	880	— 120
Income Tax	254,800	234,717	—20,083
Super Tax	64,500	65,910	+ 1,410
Excess Profits Duties	2,000	4,500	+ 2,500
Corporation Profits	6,500	3,970	— 2,530
Postal Service	59,400	58,850	— 550
Crown Lands	950	1,010	+ 60
Sundry Loans Interest	21,650	22,854	+ 1,204
Miscellaneous:—			
Ordinary	25,600	28,214	+ 2,614
Special	26,000	30,840	+ 4,840
Total	824,750	805,701	—19,049

EXPENDITURE (000 omitted)

	Budget Estimate for year to 31st March 1927, plus supplementaries	Actual Expenditure for Year	Increase or Decrease compared with Budget Estimate
	£	£	£
National Debt:—			
Interest	304,000	318,584	+14,584
Sinking Fund	60,000	60,000	—
Road Fund	17,500	17,373	— 127
Local Taxation	14,100	14,172	+ 72
Northern Irish Exchequer	5,200	5,767	+ 567
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,600	2,869	+ 269
Supply Services	429,078	423,630	— 5,448
Total	832,478	842,395	+ 9,917
Balance	—7,728	—36,694	—28,966

The results of the past five years, as summarized by Lloyd's Bank Monthly for April in millions of pounds were:—

	1926-7	1925-6	1924-5	1923-4	1922-3
Revenue	806	812	799	837	914
Expenditure	842	826	795	789	812
Balance	— 36	— 14	+ 4	+ 48	+102

The floating debt outstanding on the 31st March reached a total of £715,776,000; the corresponding figure of twelve months ago was £704,296,000, so that there has been a net increase of £11,480,000.

Forty-seventh Lesson. (Taken from George Meredith's "The Shaving of Shagpat").

"We faint, when for the fire
There needs one spark;
We droop, when our desire
Is near its mark."

"Whatever enterprise man hath,
For waking love or curbing wrath,
'Tis the first step that makes a path."

"If thou wouldst be famous, and rich in splendid fruits,
Leave to bloom the flower of things, and dig among the roots."

"Fear nought so much as fear itself; for arm'd with fear the foe
Finds passage to the vital part, and strikes a double blow."

Caution Required

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GOLD & DROSS

DREDGING CONTRACTORS AND GEORGIA HOTEL

Editor Gold and Dross,—

Having in mind the very valuable aid you rendered to this city; and in fact, to the Province of Alberta generally, by your exposure of our rotten oil situation, I am writing to ask you for an opinion of the Vancouver project whose prospectus I enclose.

There is no immediate hurry for reply as I am rather skeptical of high interest from any source. If necessary, take time to investigate.

D. M., Edmonton, Alta.

The security behind the 6½% First Mortgage Bonds of Dredging Contractors, Limited, is a diffused security rather difficult to estimate. The total issue is $500,000 and it has behind it 5,000 shares 7% preference stock of the Georgia Hotel Company, $500,000; Seattle properties approximating 26.49 acres of water frontage in the centre part of Seattle, appraised by John R. Holmes of Seattle at $577,026 and $1,716,115 under the head of "All other Assets after deducting all other liabilities of the dredging contractors and its guarantor, etc." This makes a total of $2,793,141, and if this represented marketable value there would be no doubt that this would be an excellent bond issue. There is, of course, to be taken into consideration that this is not only a direct obligation of the Dredging Contractors, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., but that it is guaranteed as to principal and interest, subject to certain conditions, by the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company.

To determine the value of the 5,000 shares 7% preference stock of the Georgia Hotel Company is difficult at this stage of the enterprise. The prospectus estimates the earnings will be $211,400 after payment of all expenses other than bond interest, or after payment of interest on their outstanding bonds $123,650. As the amount required for interest and sinking fund on this issue of Dredging Contractors, Limited, is $46,500 per year, these earnings, if realized, would be adequate. Such estimates may, of course, prove wrong. Much more to the point is the statement that the net profits of the Dredging Contractors, Ltd., and of Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company for the past fourteen years have averaged before depreciation more than three times interest requirements per year, without including estimated profits on work under way, but not yet completed. When the net profits of the Georgia Hotel Company have amounted to $211,000 or more per year for three consecutive years, the real estate in Seattle is released as part of the security. When the profits have exceeded this amount for seven consecutive years, the guarantee of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company is also released. Under the Trustee the guarantor is given authority to sell the Seattle property, or any part of it, at a price of not less than $20,000 per acre, and in the event of such sale the sum of $10,000 per acre must be paid to the Trustee to be used for calling bonds at 103 and interest. I cannot say anything as to the value of that land, as its exact situation is not stated, but the values mentioned seem entirely reasonable. If the net profits keep up to the sums named the value of the property as an earning proposition would then be sufficiently demonstrated to make the release of the guarantees mentioned of little importance.

The Georgia Hotel, we are told, has been erected at a cost of over $2,000,000, including furnishings. It has a frontage on Georgia Street of 120 feet and on Howe Street of nearly 150 feet. It is a twelve storey structure of reinforced concrete, fireproof construction, with face brick. It contains 320 guest rooms, lobby, dining rooms, lounge, public rooms, and service quarters. It is in an excellent section of Vancouver. The Court House is just opposite it; diagonally across the street is the Hotel Vancouver, and important streets are all around it. The Directors of the Company are prominent people.

I cannot come to any conclusion as to the value of the privilege to convert at the option of the holder at any interest date par for par into 7% Participating Preferred shares of the Georgia Hotel Company, Ltd. Not only has the earning ability of the hotel to be demonstrated, but it has first to pay interest on $1,350,000 first gold 6½s, as well as varying amounts of principal each June 1st from 1929 to 1941, and $759,000 on June 1st, 1942. The estimated earnings, if realized, would look after these sums and still leave something for the preferred stock if there is no second mortgage issue. If the total issue of the preferred stock is the 5,000 shares which are pledged as security, such an earning would make it easy to pay the 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, but you should ascertain whether anything else but the 6½ per cent. First Mortgage of Georgia Hotel comes before it.

TOWN LOTS IN ROUYN

Editor Gold and Dross,—

I would be very pleased if you would give me your valued opinion on the following proposition.

I have been approached to purchase lots in the townsite of Rouyn, which is a mining camp in Quebec. I have been advised that there is a large smelter under construction which will be working this fall, also that they expect there will be 10,000 people in the town in five years.

The proposition sounds interesting, but before investing my money in it, I would be very pleased if you would let me have your opinion, as I have made money before by taking your advice.

H. C., Stratford, Ont.

The promoters of Rouyn townsite are advertising the brightest side, of course. To say that Rouyn will have a population of 10,000 within five years is a wild guess, and will perhaps be found to be an exaggeration. It is true that a smelter is being built, but a lot of the benefit from this will go to the rival town of Noranda. There will probably be very substantial growth of these new mining towns. Some real estate holders will no doubt make considerable money. However, buying town lots on paper is a most dangerous procedure. Remember that in all new places there are usually "shack towns," "swamp streets," etc., where there is little or no appreciation in value of building sites, while, on the other hand, there are better sections which go ahead nicely. The only safe way in which to buy town lots in Rouyn is to go in and see the trend of development and construction.

WHO OWNS DIVIDENDS ILLEGALLY PAID?

P. O., Sherbrooke, Que. The receiver of the Crown Oil Company, formerly of Lexington, Kentucky, which went into receivership in May, 1925, has sent a letter to your client, resident in Canada and presumably a Canadian citizen, demanding that he return to the receiver the sum of $15.96 paid him by the Crown Oil company as dividends on shares purchased by him. This demand for repayment is based upon an order issued by the United States Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky, levying an assessment of 100 per cent. of the amount of the dividends paid out by the Crown Oil Company, and authorizing the receiver to institute suit for the recovery of any dividends which are not returned as a result of the United States Court order. According to the circular letter sent out by J. A. Edge, Attorney for the Receiver, the Crown Oil Company paid fourteen dividends and became indebted in excess of $150,000 although it never had any property except a small oil royalty worth $3,000 and it never earned anything from which to pay these dividends. Presumably the company obtained the money for payment of these dividends from the sale of shares and used the fact that dividends were being paid to induce more people to purchase these shares. As the money was wrongfully paid in the first place, the receiver is now endeavoring to re-collect, and the question is, what, if anything, will happen to your client if he does not obey the order to send along the $15.96 paid him as dividends. This is properly a question for a lawyer to decide, but as we understand the situation, it will be possible for the receiver to obtain judgment against him in a United States Court, and on the basis of this judgment, institute suit against him in a Canadian Court. It would be for the receiver to determine whether this was worth while in view of the small amount of money involved. If the company had a sufficient number of shareholders in Canada it might be possible for it to take an action against them jointly.

LEWIS OIL CORPORATION NOT ENTERING MERGER

Editor Gold and Dross,—

Will you kindly furnish me with a report on The California and Eastern Oil and The Julian Petroleum Corporation which companies I am told are to take over The Lewis Oil Corporation of New York, who themselves took over the Canadian U. S. Oil Company, and it seems that the shareholders of that Company have not improved their position in the exchange.

B. N., Barrie, Ont.

In a recent letter dated May 11th, from the secretary of the Lewis Oil Corporation to one of our subscribers, the statement was made that there was nothing in the report about the California Eastern Oil merging with the Lewis Oil Corporation.

As for the Julian Petroleum Corporation, on February 26th, 1927, the stock holders approved a proposal to merge with the California & Eastern Oil Company. The California Company were to assume all of Julian's liabilities and were given 15 days in which to complete the merger. Holders of Julian Petroleum preferred were to receive three to three and a half shares of California & Eastern stock, while Julian common stock holders would get half a share of California stock in exchange. They were going to sell $2,500,000 of the common stock and $7,500,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the merged company. As the officials of the California & Eastern Oil Company could not work out their financing programme in the allotted time, the directors of Julian Petroleum extended the 15-day option to March 29th. By March 24th the directors were able to accept the offer of the Julian Petroleum Corporation to sell all its assets and subsidiaries in exchange for California and Eastern stock. The idea of a bond issue was abandoned.

On May 11th it was stated in a despatch from Los Angeles that S. C. Lewis had resigned as president of the California & Eastern Oil Company, for the purpose of untangling the affairs of the Julian Petroleum Corporation. This statement came from F. T. Flint, chairman of the Board.

Other former officers and directors of Julian Petroleum also tendered their resignation. This was following a temporary injunction secured by Mr. Lewis previously from Federal Judge McCormick, restraining all transfer or retransfer of Julian Petroleum shares as a means of protecting stockholders.

California Corporation commissioner, J. M. Fridlander, had been investigating, and asserted there was an over-issue of Julian common stock. He had in the meantime suspended the permit hold by Julian Petroleum and California & Eastern, into which Julian Petroleum was recently merged, pending investigation. Chairman Flint of the California & Eastern states said that the situation with reference to Julian had no relationship to California Eastern Oil Company, other than that stock holders of Julian owned directly or indirectly all the shares of the California Eastern, except those delivered for Marine Corporation for property acquired.

The Los Angeles exchange had stopped trading in the shares previous to this on the ground that evidence indicated an over-issue of the stock.

The report which you speak of no doubt arose from the fact that Mr. S. C. Lewis was President of the Lewis Oil Corporation. The California & Eastern Oil Corporation was simply a new syndicate which was trying to get all the stock of the Marine Corporation in connection with the proposed merger of the Marine Corporation and Julian Petroleum Corporation. The California Eastern Oil Co. has now been placed in the hands of receivers by Federal District Judge McCormick.

BEARDMORE GOLD MINES

D. M., Toronto, Ont. I would not recommend the purchase of stock in Beardmore Gold Mines. The company is highly capitalized at 5,000,000 shares. The property consists of ten mining claims in a new district which has yet to demonstrate whether it will have profitable mining enterprises or another batch of failures. A number of test pits have been put down and show interesting values across narrow widths. The property consists of 10 mining claims. The vendors get 2,600,000 shares for the claims, and they also are to be paid over

JAMES A. RICHARDSON
Well known grain man and President of James Richardson & Sons Limited, of Kingston and Winnipeg; Director of Canadian Bank of Commerce and Canadian Vickers Limited, has recently been elected Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
—Photo by International Press.

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GOLD & DROSS

$40,000 in cash out of the proceeds of sale of treasury shares. As the company allows a commission of 25 per cent. on sale of shares, it follows that over $50,000 will have to be subscribed in paying off the cash obligation to the vendors. Moreover, the shareholders should keep in mind that the vendor, F. C. Sutherland of Toronto, continues to hold control of the company. It is important to remember that some of the more experienced gold mining concerns in Northern Ontario investigated the possibilities in Beardmore, but were not very favorably impressed.

SAFE AND MARKETABLE BONDS

J. S., London, Ont. If you desire a good safe investment that could be turned into cash immediately, it is rather important not to have the yield too high. I think you might buy the Montreal Tramways Company, 5 per cent. general and refunding mortgage bonds, series "A" due April 1st, 1955, at 97 and interest yield 5.20 per cent., $500.00 would be enough in that. You might also get $500.00 in the City of Edmonton 5½ per cent. bonds, due Nov. 1st, 1945, at 104.45, yield 5.13 per cent.

I would also suggest the Steel Co. of Canada 6 per cent. bonds due 1940 at 107.75, yield 5.20 per cent. You might take in place of the latter if you wanted a higher yield the Maple Leaf Milling 6½ per cent. bonds due 1943, at 105.90 to yield 6 per cent. You might drop a point if you wanted immediate marketability of these bonds, but there is also possible some measure of appreciation.

CASTLE TRETHEWEY AND THE PRICE OF SILVER

Editor Gold and Dross,—

I own 500 shares of Castle, for which I paid $1.54. Would you advise me to hold or sell?

A. M., Windsor, Ont.

Castle Trethewey has suffered in common with every other mining company which depended on the production of silver for its profits. The physical condition of the mine is good. Development during the past year did not disclose as much ore as expected, but the company is in a strong position. Additional sinking is in progress, and another favorable section may be developed. If the work is favorable, the shares may advance on that alone, but you must realize that a 15c decline in silver amounts to $150,000 on an output of $1,000,000 ounces. This has to come out of what would otherwise be net profit. That would be equal to a decline of 7½% annually on the issued capital of Castle Trethewey. The shares, however, still remain an attractive speculation. In your case, I would be inclined to hold. An advance in the price of silver, if it comes, would be immediately beneficial to the quotations on this stock.

POTPOURRI

W. F., Yarmouth, N.S. The business of financing instalment sales is one in which some companies have made considerable profit and for which there seems to be a fairly good field in the Maritime Provinces. The nature of the business is a very speculative one, however, and thus an element of speculativeness attaches to the securities of such a company even though it may be showing a very satisfactory margin of profit from year to year. These companies may naturally be expected to show very substantial gains in business and profits during periods of prosperity like the present, but it is not impossible that serious losses might be suffered in the event of a sudden business depression reducing the scale of industrial operations and throwing many people out of employment. The basis of instalment selling is credit, and if credit declines as a result of business depression, a company engaged in financing instalment sales might easily get into difficulties if the business depression and contraction of credit were sufficiently widespread. On reading the prospectus of the *MARITIME FINANCE LIMITED* one is struck by the scantiness of the information it contains. The prospectus says absolutely nothing as to what provision has been made for safeguarding the investment of those who buy its debentures. It is quite likely that satisfactory provision has been made, but one would like to know what this is before he purchases. It is not even stated definitely whether these debentures are the company's senior securities. The bonus of common stock is attractive, and it is possible that these may ultimately acquire some value. Of course they have none at the present time. The company appears to have a good Board of Directors, but this fact does not quite make up for the lack of the other information which we have referred to.

R. J., Brighton, Ont. We do not know any *MINNESOTA AND ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED*, 6½% bonds due February 1st, 1947, but believe you have in mind this Company's 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, series "C," due May 1st, 1950, recently offered by Wood Gundy and Company. These bonds are likely to prove a satisfactory investment. The maximum annual interest charges on the company's first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds require $1,500,000, against which the company's net earnings for the year ended December 31st, 1926, amounted to $4,730,444 after providing for depletion, local taxes, and for maintenance and repairs, but before providing for bond interest, depreciation and income taxes.

Similarly, the company's net earnings averaged $3,612,863 for the four years ended December 31st, 1926. You will thus see that the Company's net earnings have been very substantially in excess of the amounts necessary to pay interest on these bonds. While there is at present some overproduction of newsprint, and the earnings of newsprint companies are therefore somewhat reduced, we believe that this is only a temporary phase and that the basic position of the industry in Canada is quite sound. The Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company's surplus on December 31st last amounted to $33,642,368, and it had net working capital amounting to $15,543,105.

B. B., Utica, N.Y. *PEND OREILLE LEAD AND ZINC CO.*, I am informed by Wolverton & Co., Ltd., is located on the American side near Metaline Falls, close to the Milwaukee Road, North-east of Spokane, Wash. We have not very much data on file regarding the property, but we understand it is controlled in Spokane, and that some of the officials of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada are large shareholders. The Company is said to be now very well financed by the sale of considerable stock in England, and we think the sponsors for the Company assure sound financing and efficient management. Miller Court & Co. are well thought of and carry a good rating in British Columbia.

A. G., Hickson, Ont. *TRETHEWEY-OSSIAN MINES, LIMITED*, has property which is in the prospect stage. It is probably worth while spending some money on it, but it will take years to determine whether or not there will be a real mine there even if loss of money is forthcoming. In a speculation of this kind you should kiss your money good-bye and if it should happen to make good you are lucky.

D. M., Midland, Ont. The most certain investment you can make for your three children would be in Dominion Government Bonds. The return would be better than from deposits in bank or a trust company. You could let the interest accumulate in the bank until there was enough to buy more bonds. It would be all right to buy investment trust certificates of the Toronto General Trust Company with the interest kept, and as these certificates fell due, the money could be re-invested in Government bonds or in more investment trust certificates until the 21 years were up. If you did not wish to have the bother of watching this throughout the time, you could place the whole matter in the hands of a trust company with instructions to invest in the way outlined, and instructing them also to keep the interest invested and re-invested and compounded until each child turns 21 years of age.

W. C., Brantford, Ont., and *L. M., Simcoe, Ont.* The strong effort of the "Financial Adviser" of Montreal to sell by long distance telephone stock in the *ALLIED MINES SYNDICATE* should be resisted. Allied Mines is among the highly speculative new promotions in the North-Western part of Quebec. The property is in the prospect stage. One of the trustees is Alex. C. Bowles, care of *ROBERT M. LYONS AND CO.*, stock brokers, Montreal. In your place I would have nothing to do with this syndicate at all. Lyons & Company are also offering the stock by telegraph. This is a pretty constant barrage and you are to be congratulated that you have survived it.

"Mac," Ottawa, Ont. *OSISKO LAKE GOLD MINES* is being diamond drilled to depth. The work so far does not appear to have indicated mineral, but neither does it appear to have indicated adverse geology. The property is merely a prospect, but with perhaps more than ordinary possibilities by reason of being adjacent to Noranda Mines. One of the more promising places to look for a mine is in close proximity to one which has already been developed, providing geological conditions are similar.

W. J. BLAKE WILSON

Who was recently elected to the Board of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is also a Vice-President and Director of P. Burns & Company Limited, a Director of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada and other important Companies.

—Photo by International Press.

F. C., Gravenhurst, Ont. Stock of the *TAPLIN NATURAL TREAD SHOES, LIMITED*, is not the right kind of stock for women to buy. Once they have signed a contract, however, they are held by it, and in no way can they legally get out of making future payments unless they can prove misrepresentation. Mr. V. E. Taplin, after whom this company is named, does seem to be making an effort to achieve success. He has a store here in Toronto and a following from people who like his shoes. He never seems to have been able to get a sufficient output, however, to make a success of the manufacturing end. He is trying it again in Midland after the enterprise failed in Belleville, and all these efforts by agents are to get money to enable him to continue his efforts.

P. K., Guelph, Ont. *HARGRAVE SILVER* sold its chief claims to secure funds to pay off debts. I think the company still exists on claims of questionable value. Gould Con. is dead. Gifford shares have value in the penny class. Chambers-Ferland became a part of Aladdin-Cobalt, and then a part of Kirkland Lake Proprietary, having been transferred on a basis of 20 Chambers Ferland for one Aladdin, while Aladdin then was absorbed by Kirkland Lake Proprietary (1919) Ltd., on a basis of 2 of Proprietary for 7 Aladdin. The head office of Kirkland Lake Proprietary is at Finsbury Pavement House, London E. C. 3, England. Cobalt Central and Nova Scotia Silver are both without value.

E. W., Montreal, Que. *SPANISH RIVER* 7 per cent. preferred looks to us like a very attractive buy for the investor who wants to combine security with the possibility of speculative appreciation. On the basis of the present price of 112, the yield to the investor is 6¼%. This is a very satisfactory return in itself for such a strong stock as this, but there is the important additional attraction that the stock shares equally with common in all dividends after 7% has been paid on the common. Since October 15th, 1920, the company has paid regular dividends at the 7% rate on both the preferred and common stock. Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills is, of course, one of the strongest pulp and paper companies in Canada and is in an excellent financial position. Its balance sheet of June 30th, 1926, showed current assets exceeding current liabilities by $9,831,060. Cash alone amounted to $1,249,210, and it held nearly $1,000,000 in marketable securities as well. This stock looks attractive to us for a hold although there may not be any marked appreciation in quotations for some time on account of the present over-production in the industry.

O. J., Edmonton, Alta. While we do not see any reason to look for any immediate rise in the price of the common shares of *ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LIMITED*, the Company is making steady progress and the stock looks to us like a rather attractive speculation for a long hold. The Company enjoys good management and its financial position

(Continued on Page 22)

INFORMATION COUPON

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Diversification in Investment Is as Necessary as Diversification in Your Crops

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The intelligent investor protects his income and safeguards his future in a similar manner through the diversification of his investment.

The selection of suitable investments requires time, knowledge and experience. Most individuals are not equipped to judge the relative merits of investments, and as a result often purchase poor ones.

The forty-three years' experience of this house, with a record of no loss of principal or interest on any investment during this period, has been concentrated on an issue of securities yielding 5½% that are as safe and sound as it is humanly possible to make them. They are safe, because the security back of them is diversified between only Government, Municipal and Provincial Bonds and First Mortgages—all trustee investments in themselves.

The booklet we have prepared, entitled "An Investment Trust," explains this unusual bond in detail. You owe it to yourself to send for a copy without delay.

The Investment Trust

G·A·STIMSON & CO.
LIMITED — EST. 1883
The Oldest Bond House in Canada
300 BAY ST. — TORONTO

Gentlemen:
Kindly send me a copy of your booklet, "The Investment Trust." I understand this places me under no obligation whatever.
Name .....
Address .....

A PURELY CANADIAN NON-TARIFF COMPANY

Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada

Head Office: FEDERAL BUILDING
Cor. Richmond St. W. and Sheppard St.
TORONTO

W. S. Morden, K.C., President.
Vice-Pres. Chartered Trust & Executor Co.
S. C. Tweed, 1st Vice-President.
President Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co.
T. S. Kerr, 2nd Vice-President
Vice-President Harvest Co., Ltd.

Harold W. Magee - Manager
George A. Gordon - Secretary
Alan Coatsworth - Treasurer
Wilfrid I. Magee - Inspector

Toronto and Ontario Agencies Invited
DAILY SERVICE—SOUND PROTECTION

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.
TOTAL ASSETS
$2,792,662.00
A CANADIAN COMPANY INVESTING ITS FUNDS IN CANADA.
Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies

Perhaps the Government May Pay Old Age Pensions

but to be safe, you should arrange one for yourself, through moderate deposits under a "Long Term Endowment". For particulars, write giving your age, to

HOME OFFICE
1 BURNSIDE PLACE, MONTREAL

MONTREAL Insurance LIFE Company
"The Friendly Company"

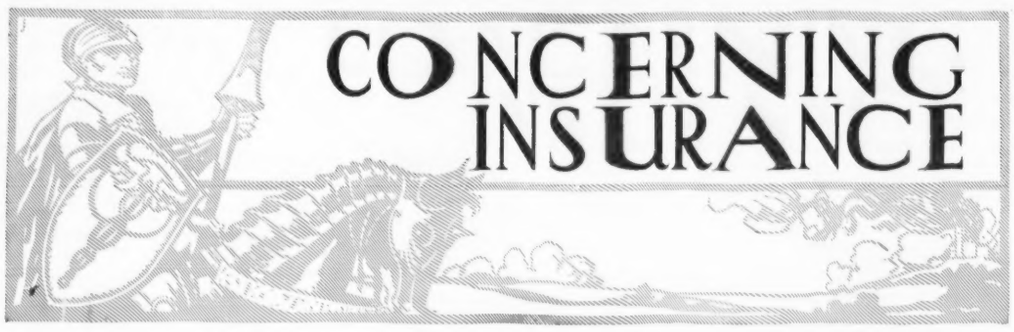
NORTHERN
ASSURANCE CO. Limited
of
ABERDEEN AND LONDON
Established 1836
FIRE — CASUALTY
Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.
Montreal.
A. Hurry, Manager.
Assets exceed $110,000,000.

Insurance OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED

The Provident
ESTABLISHED 1905
Head Office:
THE PROVIDENT BUILDING
Corner Place d'Armes & St. James St.
MONTREAL
Tel. HArbour 3292-3-4-5-6-7

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE CO. AD. 1818.
Security $59,000,000
Toronto Agents,
PYKE & THOMPSON
53 Yonge St.

WE SOLICIT
Enquiries Regarding the Safe and Economical Management of Your Insurance
Wood, Fleming & Co.
Insurance Brokers
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.



Home Buys Control of New Brunswick Fire

INTERESTS identified with the Home Insurance Company of New York have acquired control of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, N.J. Up to last Thursday night more than 80 per cent. of the New Brunswick stock had been deposited with the National Bank of New Jersey for transfer to the new interests at the price of $25 a share.

As soon as the actual transfer of the stock by the bank of the new interests has been completed, President Charles L. Tyner and Vice-Presidents Wilfrod Kurth, Clarence A. Ludlum, Frank E. Burke and Vincent P. Wyatt of the Home will be elected to the same offices in the New Brunswick and will be elected directors. Charles D. Ross, who is now president of the New Brunswick, and several of the other present directors of the company will remain on the board. The home office will remain in New Brunswick, although the bulk of the company's business will be transacted in New York with that of other companies of the Home fleet.

The corporate existence of the New Brunswick Fire will be continued precisely as heretofore, but its outstanding business will be reinsured in the Home Insurance Company, thus placing the security of that institution with its $91,000,000 of assets behind its policies. The New Brunswick, of course, will become a member of the various organizations with which the Home is affiliated.

This acquisition brings the membership in the Home fleet up to seven companies: The Home, the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, the City of New York of New York City, the Harmonia Fire of Buffalo, the Carolina of Wilmington, N.C., the Homestead of Baltimore, and the New Brunswick Fire.

Heart Disease Cause of Heaviest Disbursements for Death Claims

THE heaviest disbursements by life insurance companies are made each year for claims covering deaths caused by heart disease. For the last three consecutive years, says the statistical bureau of the Metropolitan Life, the company paid more than double the amount in claims for deaths caused by heart trouble than it did for tuberculosis. In 1926, out of the total of $92,524,394 paid in death claims, $12,616,497 were paid on account of heart disease. In addition, twelve million dollars were paid for death claims arising from two conditions which frequently occur concurrently with heart disease, namely, chronic nephritis and cerebral hemorrhage. The total disbursement from these three allied diseases amounted to more than twenty-four million dollars, or 27 per cent. of the total claim payment of the company.

The total payment in death claim due to tuberculosis in 1926 was ten millions of dollars.

Peak Months for Sale of Life Insurance

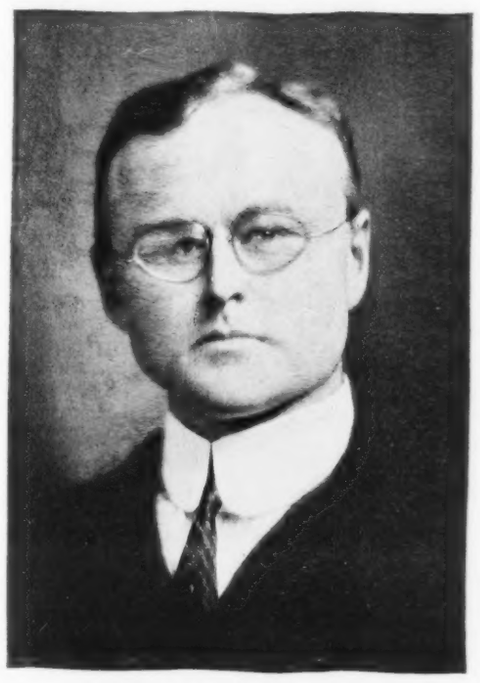
ACCORDING to a chart published by the Bank of Nova Scotia showing the seasonal fluctuations in life insurance sales in Canada and the United States, it is apparent that whereas both here and in the United States January and February, August and September are relatively slack months, the months in which the peak of business is reached are not the same. December is in both cases a month of banner sales—in the United States, indeed, December is normally the best of the twelve months—but the brisk business of March and May in the United States has no counterpart in Canada, whose spring peak is not attained until June.

By reference to the chart it will be seen that from 1922 onwards the rate of growth is almost unchecked. In 1924 there is a retardation only, despite the slackness of business at that time. In Canada, during the six years under review, the mean monthly rate of expansion is almost exactly one half of one per cent., which represents an increase in the monthly volume of new business, during the period as a whole, of about forty-three per cent.

"In spite of the slight setback experienced in Canada during January and February of 1927 (which is a setback only by comparison with the tremendous volume of new business written at the close of last year) the March figures bring up the total for the first quarter of the year to a figure well in advance of the corresponding total for 1926. Only twice, indeed, in November and December of 1926, has the corrected index reached a higher figure than that recorded in March. At present, the rate of expansion is being maintained very satisfactorily.

"Nevertheless it is to be noted that the growth of new business in the United States at least keeps pace with the growth of new business in Canada—indeed, if anything, outstrips it. Nor should it be forgotten that the United States is still a more fruitful field than this country for insurance salesmen. In 1923 the amount of new paid-for business in Canada, per head of population, was about $50. In the United States it was almost exactly $67. In 1926 the corresponding figures were—for Canada somewhat less than $55 per head, for the United States somewhat more than $79."

For the data, which have been corrected for seasonal fluctuation, indebtedness is acknowledged by the Bank to the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Conn.



MR. M. P. LANGSTAFF

President and Managing Director of The Empire Life Insurance Co., who is at present on a trip to the Maritime Provinces with a view to the extension of the Company's operations in that field. The Empire Life appears to be expanding steadily and conservatively. The business written this year is substantially ahead of last year's production for the same period. It now has over $6,000,000 of business on its books, and reports a considerable increase in reserves and surplus. There have been no death losses so far this year.

Employers' Indemnity Receives Dominion License

NOTICE has been given that License No. 1525 was on May 9th issued to the Employers' Indemnity Corporation, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of employers' liability insurance.

Mr. A. E. Dawson, Toronto, Ont., has been appointed Chief Agent in Canada.

Ontario Equitable Actuary to Attend International Congress

AMONG those who will participate in the International Congress of Actuaries to be held in London, England, June 27 to 30, is G. W. Geddes, F.A.S., Actuary of the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company, Waterloo.

Mr. Geddes is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America. Previous to joining the Ontario Equitable he was with the Continental Life at Wilmington, Delaware.

Pricking Conscience Produces Salvage for Insurance Company

ONE of the company papers tells of the receipt last year by its Indianapolis managers of a crowbar and hammer from a sinner who had seen the light. It appears that this penitent had been employed as a mechanic on an automobile job for the insurance company, and had appropriated some of the tools, etc. Appreciating that one of the prerequisites of a state of sanctity was restitution, he sent on the crowbar and hammer. The Indianapolis managers notified the Salvage Department of the company and promptly forgot the incident. Not so the sinner, for some weeks ago along came $3 from him with a letter, in part, as follows:

"Please find enclosed three dollars for the engine muffler and nuts and washers, a chisel, four flanges, and some little stuff I had taken off that job in Barberton.

"As you people were so kind to forgive me for all I had taken, may God richly bless you, as I used some of this and gave away the muffler. You said I should scrap the rest of the stuff, so after praying about this the Lord revealed to me to pay you $3. I want to make Heaven my home, so if I don't meet you on earth, all will be there on the great day. Good-bye.

"Your friend,
"T. R. S."

The answer of the Indianapolis managers is good. Here it is:

"Dear Sir:

"We have yours enclosing $3 and note your explanation that it is to cover some miscellaneous property which you misappropriated from the work at Barberton. We think you in the past sent us a crowbar and bush hammer, and perhaps something else, and we are glad that the Lord suggested that you remit in cash.

"We only lost $40,000 on this job, and if your conscience keeps working on the installment plan, and we all live long enough, we may get it back.

"We have credited the $3 to salvage on the case, appreciate your wishes, and are,

"Very truly yours,
"Foster & Messick,
"Managers."

Surrogate Judge Rules Against Investing Trust Funds in Life Insurance

STATUTES of New York do not give authority to invest trust funds in life insurance, according to Surrogate James A. Foley, in denying permission to use $24,000 a year from the income of three-year-old Gloria Laura Morgan Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Reginald Vanderbilt, to pay premiums on five endowment policies for the child totalling $500,000. The child's guardian asked the surrogate's permission, on the ground that the insurance would protect the girl against loss of the estate, and would guarantee an income for life.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

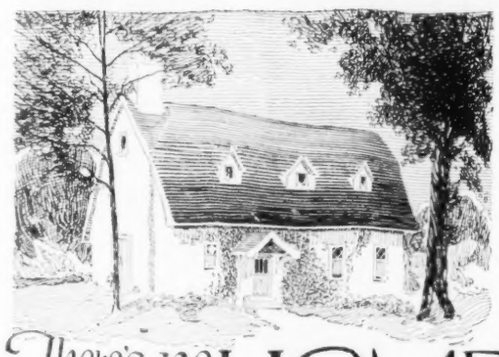
J. P., Sudbury, Ont.: If you have a policy with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., we advise you to hold on to it, as the company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with. It is regularly licensed in Canada, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $100,000. It is authorized to transact in this country life, accident and sickness insurance. It has been in business since 1865, and the low premiums charged, together with liberal dividends has made the cost of its participating insurance low. Its total admitted assets at end of 1926 were $86,602,009.30, while its total liabilities except capital were $79,412,440.09, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $7,189,569.21. The paid up capital was $2,000,000, so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of $5,189,569.21. The total income in 1926 was $28,088,291.99 and the total disbursements

Owning Your Own Home

The foundations of a home used to be a savings account. Under modern conditions how long would it take the ordinary man to accumulate enough savings to buy and furnish a home?

Instead the wise young man today creates an immediate estate by depositing with a responsible insurance Company a small annual, semi-annual or quarterly instalment. He enjoys it during his life; should death overtake him he knows that all payments cease and the estate becomes the absolute property of his wife or other beneficiaries. It's simple. It's easy. It's modern.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



There's no place like HOME

Home is the centre of your life—first among your responsibilities. How would it fare with mother and children were you suddenly cut off from the little circle?

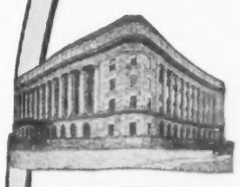
Protection with Profit

You can make full provision against such an event.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

39

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.



One Canadian in every six is a Metropolitan Policyholder

To state there are 2,349,904 Metropolitan policies in force in Canada is just another way of saying one Canadian in every six is insured with the Metropolitan.

Canadian Head Office, Ottawa

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
A Strong Canadian Company!
FOR RATES WRITE
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO CANADA

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health and Accident, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life, and Juvenile Benefit Policies.
Paid in Life Insurance Benefits since Organization $90,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company
SECURITY EXCEEDS $98,000,000
Applications for agencies invited.
J. H. RIDDEL, *Managing Director* — *Head Office for Canada* TORONTO — E. C. G. JOHNSON, *Asst. Manager*

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY
H. G. B. Alexander, Pres.
Capital Paid Up $2,000,000 — Assets Exceed $13,000,000
ACCIDENT
AUTOMOBILE
PLATE GLASS
SICKNESS
Insurance
Service Unexcelled
Head Office Federal Building Toronto
R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited
Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited of London, England
Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

1867 1927
Canada's Jubilee Year!
Mark it by associating yourself with this purely Canadian Company. There is an ever increasing demand for Insurance *Strictly Canadian.*
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee, Accident and Sickness Insurance
We invite agency correspondence.
The Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Agents Experience Advantage Representing This Company
It is so much more advantageous to have the agency for a company that writes all lines of Insurance especially when that Company is the oldest and strongest of its kind in Canada.
Fire, Life, Casualty and Automobile Insurance.
Applications for Agencies Invited.
The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
TORONTO
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM President. C. A. WITHERS Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. H. W. FALCONER Asst. Man. Dir.
BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, St. John, Ottawa, Halifax, Vancouver, London.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada TORONTO E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
Provides Comfort in Old Age.
Protects Business Credits.
Offices in principal Canadian Cities.

WE WILL ENSURE YOU
TO TOUR IN SAFETY by motor in the United States your car should be insured in this Company. Its connection with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and their offices, agencies and attorneys, may save you hundreds of dollars in case of accident. This service makes our Automobile Insurance the best procurable. Bail Bonds furnished in case of arrest.
FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President.
36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1797
TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

ASSETS EXCEED $98,000,000.
EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. Head Office for Canada TORONTO E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager
DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

$16,880,100.13, showing an excess of income over disbursements of $11,208,191.86.

M. B., Hamilton, Ont.: To obtain a policy of fire insurance, it is necessary to have an insurable interest in the property to be covered, but it is not necessary that the insured be the actual owner of the property in fee simple or hold the legal title. The insurable interest may be that of the owner of an equity in the property to be insured; it may be that of a specific lienor, such as a mechanic or a material man; it may be that of the mortgagor or mortgagee; it may be that of the bailee of property entrusted to his care by the owner; it may be that of a trustee or beneficiary; it may consist of an existing interest, an inchoate interest founded on an existing interest, or an expectancy coupled with an existing interest out of which the expectancy arises. In fact, practically any title or interest in property, legal or equitable, whereby a financial loss can be incurred by fire, will support a contract of fire insurance.

H. J., St. John, N. B.: There is a company with the name of British Surety Insurance Co., Limited, which has recently been registered in England, but it has not been licensed in Canada and has no deposit here for protection of Canadian policyholders. The date of registration in England was April 27th, 1927, so it is only just starting operations. The authorized capital is £500,000 in 500,000 shares of £1 each. On May 3rd 250,000 shares were offered to the public at par. The prospectus states that the company will specialize in accident, fire and motor car insurance, but will not transact marine and life business. It will operate as a non-tariff company. The claim is made that through its connections it will be in a particularly favorable position to obtain business in India, South America, South Africa, and also in France, Italy and other continental countries. Nothing is said about doing business in Canada or the United States. The managing director is Lincoln A. Smith, insurance broker, and the registered office is Carlton House, 11d Regent St., London, S. W. 1, Eng. The directors' borrowing powers are restricted to the amount of the paid up capital, the remuneration of chairman, £1,000 per annum, other directors (except managing director) £400 each per annum, all free of income tax. The first directors are: Rt. Hon. Lord Askwith, K.C.B., K.C.; Rt. Hon. Lord Erskine of Restormel; Sir Thomas G. Jones, K.B.E.; E. Law, C.B., C.V.O.; Sir Henry S. Jerningham, Bt.; Sir Gerald F. Shuckburgh, Bt.; Capt. F. E. Stanley; L. A. Smith.

C. D., Ottawa, Ont.: So long as the principal and outstanding objective placed before life agents is quantity of business rather than quality, so long will the lapse evil remain as a shameful blot upon the record of life insurance institutions. All the prizes, medals, trips and bouquets go to the agents who write the largest amount of new business, so that they have every incentive to go after volume and let quality take care of itself. We agree with the view that the most significant factor in appraising the success of an agent and his worth to his company, is not the quantity of new business he writes, but the yearly increase in the amount of paid-for insurance that stands to his credit and the ratio of this increase to his new paid-for business. Business over three years old might be eliminated in making this test, as it will be found that preventable lapses mostly occur during the first three years. No one will question the fact that gain in paid-for insurance in force means progress, while new paid-for business may or may not.

H. O., Galt, Ont.: Harmonia Fire Insurance Co. of Buffalo, N.Y., has been in business since 1915, when it succeeded the Harmonia Mutual Fire Insurance Co. which had been in business since 1877. It started with a capital of $200,000 paid in at par, $50 per share. On December 29, 1925, it increased its capital from $200,000 to $500,000, and it is this new stock which is now being quoted. The most recent quotation we have is $49 bid, offered at $52, and we would not advise paying more. The company is in a sound financial position. It transacts mostly a local business, and is not licensed in Canada. It reinsured its outstanding business in the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. as of January 1, 1917, and has not done an extensive business since then. Latest Government figures available show its position at December 31, 1925, when its total assets were $906,304.25 and its total liabilities including paid-up capital were $501,039.89, showing a net surplus over all liabilities and capital of $405,264.36. The income in 1925 was $389,397.93, and the disbursements $142,959.23. The excess of income over disbursements was $246,438.70, so that the business was satisfactory. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of any quotations furnished by Insurance Investments, Limited, Toronto.

C. R., Coalmont, B.C., and J. O., Winnipeg, Man.: Travelers' Health Association of Omaha, Neb., is not licensed in Canada and has no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. It operates on the assessment plan and has been in business since 1904. We advise leaving it alone, and buying insurance from companies that are regularly licensed here and that are operating on the legal reserve system. In collecting a claim under a policy with this concern you could not enforce payment in the courts here, but would have to try in the courts of Nebraska. This would put you practically at the mercy of the unlicensed association, whereas in insuring with a licensed company you can enforce payment of valid claims in the local courts.

G. H., Calgary, Alta.: Under a recent amendment to the Succession Duties Act of the Province of Alberta, insurance money passing on the death of a policyholder is subject to succession duty, "where the policy was wholly kept up by him for the benefit of an existing or future donee, whether nominee or assignee, or a part of such money in proportion to the premiums paid by him, where the policy was partially kept up by him for such benefit." If an insurance policy is effected for the express purpose of paying the succession duty under the Act, and made payable to the Provincial Treasurer, the amount necessary to cover such duty will be exempt, and any excess will be accounted for by the Provincial Treasurer to the person or persons entitled thereto. Before paying the money under a death claim on a resident of the Province, insurance companies are required to report such claim to the Provincial Treasurer, except where the money is payable to the estate of the deceased, an executor or administrator, or in respect of a policy on the life of a person under fifteen years of age. Insurance companies are also required to deduct from the amount payable to the beneficiary an amount determined by the Provincial Treasurer and remit same to him as security for the payment of any duty payable in respect of the policy.

K. C., Sarnia, Ont.: Ladies of the Maccabees, Port Huron, Mich., was merged with The Maccabees, Detroit, Mich., on July 16, 1926. This society had no connection with the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, Port Huron, Mich., the name of which was changed on September 27, 1926, to Woman's Benefit Association. Woman's Benefit Association is regularly licensed in Canada as a fraternal society, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $55,868. Only women are admitted to membership. Total assets in Canada at end of 1925, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were $82,766.13, while the total liabilities here were $165,414.45, showing an excess of liabilities over assets in this country of $82,648.32. But since January 23, 1920, when the society first obtained a Dominion license, it has maintained, as required by the Dominion Insurance Act, a Government deposit equal to the N. F. C. 4 per cent. level premium reserve in respect of certificates in force in Canada issued since that date. It is accordingly safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. There is no provision in the association's laws for the distribution of surplus funds to members, according to the latest Government report.

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

The Mount Royal Assurance Co.
Total Assets $2,200,000
Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities 1,284,386
Total Losses Paid 7,700,000
Head Offices: 17 St. John Street, Montreal
P. J. Perrin, Vice-President & General Manager.
H. C. Bourne, Asst. Gen. Manager and Secretary.
H. H. York, Inspector for Ontario.
J. A. Macdonald, Inspector for Ontario.
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C. H. McFadyen & Co., Limited ..... Winnipeg, Man.
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James O. Miller & Co., Limited ..... Calgary, Alta.
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Dale & Co., Limited ..... St. John's, Nfld.
British Columbia Branch, F. A. Burgess, Manager ..... Vancouver, B.C.
Applications for Agencies in Unrepresented Districts Invited.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—FULLY PAID $2,000,000 ASSETS, $5,000,000
A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents
100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO
PROVINCIAL AGENTS
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL
OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada
Insurance that Really Insures
Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, (all lines), Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage
Thos. H. Hall Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

LYMAN ROOT, PRESIDENT & MANAGING DIRECTOR — ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, VICE PRESIDENT & ASSISTANT MANAGING DIRECTOR — F. E. HEYES, SECRETARY
IMPERIAL INSURANCE OFFICE
FORMERLY - IMPERIAL UNDERWRITERS CORPORATION OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
FIRE AND CASUALTY

PRUDENTIAL
Assurance Company Limited, of London, England
LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED $850,000,000
Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada
North West Branch: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
Fred W. Pace, Branch Manager.
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

The Protective Association of Canada
ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.
The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

FIRE ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE SICKNESS LIABILITY MARINE HAIL
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada
A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

Dependability
Endurance, courage . . . *dependability* . . . these built Canada. The "Good Old ÆTNA" counts it a proof of its own dependability that it has been associated for more than a century with the development of Canada.
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The Recent Zinc Discoveries Near Sudbury, Ontario

By A. Buisson

THE record. of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines show that the knowledge of the existence of deposits of zinc ore in the vicinity of Sudbury dates back about twenty-five years, when a Mr. Joseph Errington sunk a shaft not far from Chelmsford, Ontario, in the search for copper deposits. Several years later, a diamond drill hole sunk in this region in search of coal seams also indicated the presence of zinc. The recent high prices being obtained for lead and zinc probably induced Mr. Errington to follow up these original discoveries. The similarity between the ore proven by both the former workings was noted, and further surface prospecting undertaken with encouraging results. Mr. Errington succeeded in interesting the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining Company, Limited, of Kellogg, Idaho, in the development, and in 1925 an extensive program of diamond drilling was started by this company, through a subsidiary, the Treadwell-Yukon Co.

The new field is located about seventeen miles north-west of Sudbury, two miles north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and about six miles north-west of the Creighton nickel-copper mine, which is operated by the International Nickel Company of Canada. The holdings of the company extend for about four miles in a northeastern and southwestern direction along the strike of the ore body. Four diamond drilling machines were in continuous operation from June, 1925, until July, 1926, and about 60,000 feet of drilling was completed in this period. The results obtained induced the company to undertake further exploration by means of underground development, and the first shaft, started early in the fall of 1926, has been sunk to a depth of over 300 feet. Nearly 1,000 feet of drifting has been done to date. The orebody is said to run from 10 to 20 feet in width, and to contain good values. A large new shaft is to be sunk to a depth of about 600 feet. This No. 2 shaft will be located about 3,000 feet east of No. 1 shaft. The work is under the direction of M. P. R. Bradley, and the head office of the company is at Kellogg, Idaho.

A new operator in this field is the Primos Chemical Company, with head office at Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, and with Mr. R. B. McGinnis as superintendent of the operations. This company has undertaken an extensive diamond drilling campaign. Their holdings extend for eight miles on the west side of the Treadwell-Yukon Company's property and for three and a half miles on the east side, and the general strike of the formation is northeast and southwest. Other interests, including the International Nickel Co., of Canada, have also taken up claims in the locality.

It appears that most of the area underlaid by the sedimentaries of the Whitewater series and extending east and west for about twenty-five miles, and with a width of about seven miles, has already been staked by various interests. While the development to date has been mostly confined to diamond drilling, the results are decidedly encouraging and the Sudbury area will probably soon have, in addition to its important nickel-copper mines, an important source of zinc and allied metals as the ores are said to be complex and to include gold, silver, copper and lead, as well as zinc.

Australian Paper

"AMALGAMATED ZINC (De Bavay's), Limited," says the Australian correspondent of the Manitoba "Free Press," "is the organization which, having a large cash balance, a splendid staff, an ambitious directorate, and a practically exhausted area of effort in its own old metallurgical field, has of recent years been investigating possibilities in the way of building up an Australian paper pulp industry. These efforts are being watched with suspicion and concern by the newspaper owners, large and small, of Australia. They know by the history of many protected industries around them that if it is demonstrated that at any cost and in any way a new big Australian industry can be built up it will inevitably, by the votes and influence of its shareholders and work people, and by the associated political strength of other groups of manufacturing interests, secure a heavy tariff backing, and so be in a position to command the local market. The reports laid before the Amalgamated Zinc meeting early in the month at Melbourne were sufficiently favorable to secure the consent of the shareholders to go further into the venture.

"Indeed we may say now that Baillieus, who are Australian capitalists and investors of Melbourne on a great scale, and De Bavay's are right in the paper pulp venture up to their eyes. I am told certainly by a believer in the industry that they have had remarkable success with their chemical and practical experiments. Within five years' time, I was assured the other day in a Collins street office, we shall have an Australian paper industry bigger even than the Australian iron industry."

Industrial Progress in Canada

IT IS generally conceded that manufacturing during the past six years, in all but a few special lines, has been conducted under difficult conditions. Soon after the end of the Great War it became apparent that industrial equipment the world over was in excess of normal requirements, much of it became idle and those manufacturers who endeavored to keep their plants employed had to face highly competitive markets, lessened purchasing power and hand-to-mouth buying, says the May Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

In 1921 about 1,100 Canadian industrial plants were closed and 150,000 factory and mill workers were thrown out of employment. There was some improvement in the next two years, but this was followed by further depression in 1924. The Dominion Government has recently issued its annual preliminary report on industrial conditions for 1925—in reality a census of industry—and it is pleasing to note therefrom that increased production was shown in practically every branch of manufacture, the total value, notwithstanding a decline in the general price level, being the highest since the deflationary period commenced in 1921, and approximately $250,000,000 above that for 1924. About half of the latter increase is represented by the higher cost of some materials. The yearly average of salaries, $1,800, and of wages, $970, shows little change, but there was a marked gain in the number of employees. The outstanding expansion was in the manufacture of pulp and paper, food products, automobiles, rubber goods, textiles and wearing apparel and iron and steel products, while lumber and leather footwear show the most noteworthy decreases in value.

The Government's report for 1926 will not be available until a year hence, but from general observation it can safely be stated that even greater industrial progress was made than in 1925. This does not mean that all the surplus manufacturing equipment has been brought into use, nor is it possible to say that every manufacturer has made headway, but many have been able, not only to operate their plants at capacity, but even to undertake extensions to provide for an increased volume of business. Factors such as the development of pulpwood and mineral resources, a heavy volume of construction and instalment buying have contributed to the recovery of industry, but the chief reasons for this pleasant change are the general improvement in the position of our people, a great wealth of raw materials close at hand, ample credit resources, cheap power, excellent transportation facilities, extension of foreign markets and the resourcefulness of the Canadian manufacturer, as evidenced by his ability to meet sudden and drastic changes affecting his business. In regard to the latter, it has been evident to all those familiar with the situation that industry has been undergoing a remarkable transformation which, if permanent, would mean a greatly improved economic organization. Manufacturers have found it necessary to reduce the costs of operation, and this has been accomplished without serious wage reductions. Consolidation of individual concerns has been effected in greater degree than ever before, and this has resulted in lower overhead charges and selling expense, and in the facilitation of research work and of standardization, two developments of comparatively recent origin but of major importance. Specialization, formerly confined to professional life, has rapidly been introduced into industrial operations, and successful management has become a scientific study of economic conditions affecting markets, of technical methods and of improved relations between labor and capital, all of which tend to bring about the increased efficiency essential for the maintenance of the present rate of activity. The margin of profit is, on the whole, relatively small, and there are no indications that it will be increased; consequently, a large output with a small profit on each article is necessary if satisfactory earnings are to be obtained. Fortunately, Canadian manufacturers have in prospect more satisfactory markets than heretofore and, in improving their position in a period of drastic readjustment, they have so stabilized industry that its further expansion can reasonably be expected.

Southern Loan Accepts Huron & Erie Offer

THE shareholders of The Southern Loan Company, St. Thomas, at a special general meeting held Thursday, May 19th, ratified the agreement to dispose of their assets to The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation. J. A. Bell, president, acted as chairman. An unusually large gathering of shareholders attended to discuss the Huron & Erie's offer of $76.50 for each fully paid share of $50.00.

According to legal requirements, a two-thirds vote, representing 12,000 shares out of a total of 18,000 was required to consummate the deal. This requirement was exceeded by a large margin.

Huron & Erie shareholders met May 20th at noon, when a large vote was polled in favor of the transaction which involves a cash settlement of $1,377,000.

The purchase must receive the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and it is anticipated that this formality will be complied with at an early date.

Good Showing by Mortgage Finance

THE financial statement of Mortgage Finance Corporation for the first operating period, covering about 20 months from the 13th August, 1925, to the 30th April, 1927, makes a satisfactory showing, net profits available for bond interest amounting to $25,610, and, after payment of bond interest to date, at $16,889, profit and loss is revealed at $8,720. In addition to this surplus, the balance sheet showed a reserve of $14,470 representing discount on mortgages carried forward.

Up to the end of the period under review, $643,900 of the authorized $1,500,000 collateral trust bonds of the company had been marketed, and after deduction of $265,358 for unpaid subscriptions, funded debt is carried on the balance sheet at $378,542. As against this, the balance sheet shows among the assets, mortgages, advances, investments, etc., amounting to $355,436 and deferred charges of $53,517.

The method employed by this company in connection with its bond issue is somewhat unique, and is used for the first time in Canada. Of special interest to the bond holder is the provision that all money accruing from the sale of the bonds is deposited with the National Trust Company, and can only be invested in mortgages on property or securities acceptable to the Trust Company under the terms of the trust deed.

The board of directors is composed of Fred A. Beique, K.C., director of Canadian lines of Delaware & Hudson Railway, L. C. Haskell, secretary-treasurer of Southern Canadian Power Co., Ltd., David R. Brown, architect, John S. Rigby, manager of Mortgage Exchange of Montreal, Inc., Dr. H. Cyphiot, president of F. X. Charles Co., Ltd., and G. V. Whitehead of E. A. Whitehead Co., Limited, insurance brokers.

Quinte and Trent Valley Power

THE Quinte and Trent Valley Power Company, Limited, reports revenue for the three months ending March 31, 1927, at $17,406. Operating expenses, taxes and bond interest required $7,416, leaving $9,990 available for dividends against preferred dividend requirements of $5,687.

MR. FRANK GOODCHILD
Vice-President of J. & J. Cash, Inc., who recently completed his fortieth year with that company. Mr. Goodchild, who was born in England, organized the United States factories of J. & J. Cash, and several years ago established a Canadian factory at Belleville, Ont.

The Oil Group

THE heavy over-production of crude oils in the Mid-Continent fields is having somewhat of a depressing effect on the general lists of oil stocks, both in Canada and the United States, says A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. in their weekly digest of Canadian Security markets. At a conference attended by officials of all the large companies of the United States, an independent oil operator, Roy H. Collins, of Tulsa, Oklahama, was chosen as arbiter with supreme authority to place an artificial restriction upon output in the oil production area. The oil group listed in Toronto held fairly steady in the belief that the situation will be righted in the near future.

Lethbridge Breweries Debentures Offered

AN ISSUE of $400,000 of first mortgage 7 per cent. sinking fund debentures of the Lethbridge Breweries, Limited, maturing April 1, 1937, is now being offered to the public by G. F. Tull and Ardern, Ltd., Calgary, Alta., at 100 and interest to yield 7 per cent. The business of Lethbridge Breweries, Limited, has undergone considerable expansion during the company's twenty-six years of successful operation. In addition to operating its plant at

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

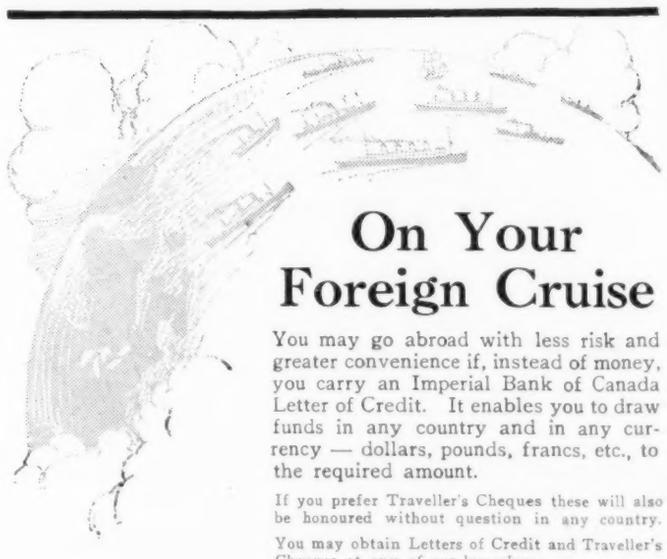
Public Utility and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OFFICE 189 St. James Street — Established 1901 E. R. WOOD, President — LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars

Head Office: 26 King Street East TORONTO 2



On Your Foreign Cruise

You may go abroad with less risk and greater convenience if, instead of money, you carry an Imperial Bank of Canada Letter of Credit. It enables you to draw funds in any country and in any currency — dollars, pounds, francs, etc., to the required amount.

If you prefer Traveller's Cheques these will also be honoured without question in any country.

You may obtain Letters of Credit and Traveller's Cheques at any of our branches.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

A. E. Phipps, General Manager.

Collateral Trustee Shares of the

NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT TRUST, Inc.

DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1925 — DUE JANUARY 1, 1948

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK IN NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Dividends payable January 31st and July 31st. Certificates issued in denominations of 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500 shares, registered both as to principal and dividends.

NO FUNDED DEBT

Organization: The New England Investment Trust, Inc., was incorporated under the laws of Massachussetts in 1925. It purchases and deposits with the Liberty National Bank in New York from time to time certain approved stocks which the bank as Trustee holds as security for Collateral Trustee Shares under a Declaration of Trust.

Security: The security back of Collateral Trustee Shares consists of stocks of eighty companies, all listed on the New York or Boston Stock Exchange. No substitution may be made in these stocks, except under the strict provisions of the Declaration of Trust, and all proposed substitutions must be submitted to the Liberty National Bank in New York, Trustee, for approval.

Income: Income on the Collateral Trustee Shares of The New England Investment Trust, Inc., is derived from regular and extra dividends received on the stocks held in trust and from the sale of fractional stock dividends and 'rights,' as provided in the Declaration of Trust.

Dividends: Twice each year, in January and July, all income on Collateral Trustee Shares for the preceding six months is distributed by the Liberty National Bank in New York, Trustee, direct to holders of the Collateral Trust Certificates. No deductions are made from this income for any purpose. The following amounts have been distributed as dividends:

January, 1926—31 cents per share
July, 1926—41 cents per share
January, 1927, 53½ cents per share

Management: The affairs of The New England Investment Trust, Inc., are under the management of a Board of Directors composed of the following bankers and attorneys, co-operating with the Liberty National Bank in New York as Trustee:

C. K. WELLS, President
Formerly Assistant Vice-President Liberty National Bank, New York.

JAS. M. SWIFT, Vice-Pres. and Counsel
Vice-President, Citizens Savings Bank
Formerly Attorney General Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

JAMES A. SIMPSON, Treasurer
Trustee; Director, Malden Trust Co., Methuen, Mass.

B. D. LEWIS, Director
Vice-President, Liberty National Bank New York.

J. M. ROBINSON, Director
President, J. M. Robinson & Sons, Ltd. Investment Bankers Saint John, N.B.

FRANCIS E. SHAW, Director
Vice-President, Plymouth County Trust Company, Brockton, Mass.

Price $12 a share to yield about 7½%

Full descriptive circular on request.

COLLATERAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

J. M. ROBINSON, President
R. L. ELLIS, Vice-President.

190 St. James Street MONTREAL Telephone MAin 0326

R. H. NELSON, Manager

Lethbridge, the company now controls the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, the Prince Albert Breweries, Limited, and some sixty hotels in the province of Alberta. These debentures will constitute the company's only funded debt and are secured by a first and specific mortgage on all real and immovable property of the company and by a floating charge on all other assets, present and future. They are also secured by a first charge on the shares of the capital stock of the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, and the Prince Albert Breweries, Limited. The prospectus shows that net tangible assets of Lethbridge Breweries, Ltd., amount to $1,904,897, or over $4,760 for each $1,000 debenture. Net current assets of Lethbridge Breweries alone exceed the total debenture issue. For the last five fiscal years the net profit of Lethbridge Breweries, Limited, averaged $130,904, while the 1926 profit, after providing for depreciation, was $172,256. It is estimated that the net profits attributable to the company's shares in the Prince Albert and Edmonton plants will be at least $50,000 per annum, making a total estimated profit of over $222,000 per annum, or approximately eight times debenture interest charges under this issue.

Mining Corporation Extends Flin Flon Option

DUE to the fact that satisfactory operations at the Flin Flon property in northwestern Manitoba have not been possible since the spring break-up, and tests have therefore been delayed, a three months' extension of the option on the property has been granted by the Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited, it was announced by President J. P. Watson at the annual meeting of shareholders.

Mr. Watson stated that since the publication of the annual report, construction of the test mill at the Flin Flon property had been completed by the optionees. The laboratory tests at Denver and other places on which was spent a sum in excess of $175,000, proved sufficiently satisfactory to justify the optionees in erecting this mill, and they have spent over $500,000 in the construction of the mill, and in the preparation of the mine for the extraction of ore for the test runs. Extension of the option prolongs until December 1 the period which the Whitney interests have in which to make tests of the ore.

With regard to the operations in Cobalt and South Lorrain, Mr. Watson pointed out that the output of silver in the first named properties had been increased in 1926, and the rate of production maintained since the first of the present year. How long this will keep up depends on the results of work in the comparatively small area yet to be explored.

Production from the South Lorrain Mines last year was again derived chiefly from high-grade ore, production so far this year having been continued at an equal rate. The most important find of high-grade ore since January 1 was in a raise from "C" stope above the third level of the Frontier-Crompton. High-grade ore has been exposed for sixteen feet in height and the widths running from eight inches to two feet. This ore will average about 3,000 ounces. The high-grade ore extracted since January 1 has exceeded that exposed by new discoveries, but this condition may change at any time.

Work at the 1,200-foot level of the Crompton Mine has established the presence of the Woods vein in the diabase at that depth, where it maintains the strong characteristics shown above. Sinking of the winze has been resumed toward the lower diabase-keewatin contact, which should be reached within another month. The results of exploration from the bottom of this winze are regarded as of the greatest importance to the corporation, and the President stated that there was no reason geologically why the lower contact should not be as interesting as the rich upper levels.

Sinking of a shaft has been commenced on some 218 acres under option east of Cross Lake, where the geological formation has been shown to be similar to that at the Kerr Lake and Crown Reserve Mines.

Speaking of the decline in silver prices, Mr. Watson stated that while the effect on earnings is considerable, the discovery of high-grade ore has a much more important bearing on the fortunes of the corporation than a fluctuation of 10 cents per ounce in the price of silver, "as is evidenced by the fact that Cobalt at the time of its greatest prosperity operated on high-grade ore with silver at a lower price than it is to-day."

Operations on the Cryderman, he stated, had so far been a disappointment. In Montbray township, in the Rouyn district of Quebec, a geological survey has been made showing favorable geological conditions, and an electrical survey, he said, would soon be commenced.

With regard to Lorrain Trout Lake Mines in which Mining Corporation holds one-third of the issued stock, it was indicated that the recent discoveries of high-grade ore at the 750-foot level were most encouraging.

Mr. Watson stated in conclusion that the affairs of the company had steadily and continuously improved over the last few years.

Tuckett Tobacco's Earnings Increase

SATISFACTORILY higher earnings are shown in the annual report of the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, for the year ending March 31, 1927, net profits, after providing for cost of management, taxes, etc., amounting to $345,015, as compared with $308,664 for the previous year and $311,557 for the twelve months ending March 31, 1925. The sum of $140,000 was paid in preferred dividends and $100,000 in common dividends, leaving a balance for the year of $105,015. To this was added the balance of $902,680 brought forward, bringing the total profit and loss surplus to $1,007,695.

Total assets amount to $6,489,745, of which amount $2,234,016 is represented by goods on hand. Liabilities charges included dividends payable April 14, 1927, at $60,000.

Howard S. Ambrose, President, says, in part:

"The plants of your company have been maintained in a high state of efficiency, and the physical condition of the properties is such that the company is well equipped to take care of an increasing volume of business.

"Development of the tobacco industry is still retarded by the excessively high raw-leaf duties and excise taxes, and it is hoped some alleviation from this burden may be afforded in the near future."

Canada Bread Co. Ltd., Net Earnings May be Less

IT WAS understood that the earnings of this company for the current fiscal year to date are running behind the corresponding period of 1926, says A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., in their weekly digest of Canadian security markets. The company ends its fiscal year on June 30th next, and present indications are that the results for the period will not be up to that reported for the twelve months ended June 30, 1926. The volume of sales is satisfactory, but the increased price of flour is causing a decrease in the earnings. It is stated that Canada Bread has had to pay one dollar a barrel more for flour than in the previous year, and as there has been no corresponding increase in the price of bread, this has had to be absorbed internally by the company.

Largest Exports Yet for April

EXPORTS from Canada in April were the largest ever reported for the month, not excepting the war years. The preliminary figures issued by Ottawa give a total of $78,404,407, or about 17½ millions higher than in April, 1926. The early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence allowed of a heavy movement of grain and nearly $16,000,000 of the month's increase in exports came under the heading of "agricultural and vegetable products".

Although imports continued at a relatively high level this sharp rise in exports resulted in a favorable balance of over $4,000,000 for the month as contrasted with the unfavorable balance of over $3,000,000 in March.

For the first four months of the year the returns show only a nominal gain in exports, about $1,000,000, but imports are up $29,000,000. The net balance in favor of Canada for the period amounts to approximately $12,000,000 against $40,000,000 for the same period of 1926. The total volume of foreign trade for the period is about 6 per cent. ahead of the corresponding period of 1926. *Until other evidence is forthcoming it is still a fair assumption, say Greenshields & Co., that the heavy import movement is closely linked up with current activity in new construction, much of it of an industrial classification. Iron and steel products, for example, accounted for most of the gain in imports in April. As this activity should be preliminary to increasing production, a foundation is being laid for an increase in exports later on.....*

Greenshields & Co., Ltd., in their letter of May 19th, say:

"The situation in respect to investment securities, reflecting as it does a plenitude of liquid capital, combines with the improving business situation to support high prices for speculative securities on the stock exchange. The market has had no important setback so far this year and in an atmosphere of optimism, such as now prevails, the incentive to liquidation or profit-taking is lacking. It may be repeated, however, that *stock prices do not continue to move indefinitely in one direction and it is only good judgment for commitments at present prices to be confined to standard issues and to be well protected.*"

Petroleum Company Earning Gains Slow Up

"IT LOOKS now as though the supply of funds available for stock market uses were just about equal to the demand. Probably, then, any great increase in brokers' loans might tighten up the call money market, while, on the other hand, any large flow of funds or capital from the interior to New York might stimulate the stock market," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"Petroleum company earnings during the first quarter of this year showed an average gain of about 12.3 per cent. over the like quarter of last year. For previous whole years the gains in earnings were 18.2 per cent. in 1926 and 50.6 per cent. in 1925 and 28.8 per cent. in 1924. This gain, then, is relatively small and perhaps it may take more time to readjust the petroleum situation.

"Chain store sales for April were 25 per cent. ahead of the previous year and 19 per cent. ahead of March. The stocks of some of these companies are well fortified and their outlook for the balance of the year is good."

Collateral Investments, Limited

J. M. ROBINSON, head of J. M. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., announces that he and R. L. Ellis of J. M. Robinson & Sons, Montreal, are forming "Collateral Investments, Limited," a Canadian corporation, for the purpose of selling collateral trustee shares in Canada. This company has engaged the services of R. H. Neilson, formerly of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and lately general manager of the Eastern Trust Company. Plans are under way for the formation of an investment trust corporation, domiciled in Canada, on substantially the same plan as the present New England Investment Trust, Incorporated, but carrying an international list of stock exchange collateral, with a Canadian trust company as a trustee.

CANADA IS A NATION

Canada is a nation, some day in the near future she will be a great nation, and it is within the range of possibilities that she will be the greatest unit of the British Empire. It is a wonderful country, a country of unlimited resources and magnificent possibilities. As a nation she celebrates her sixtieth anniversary this year. What better way for you to celebrate it than by taking a trip "Across Canada and Back," and seeing for yourself the reason for this optimism about the future. Prof. Laird, of Macdonald College, Que., has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a special train of sleeping cars to leave Toronto on July 25th, cross the continent and get back to Toronto on August 15th, and in that space of 21 days to see all the principal cities, and the noted beauty spots of the West. After Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and the principal cities of the prairies, there is the magnificence of the Rockies, and those famous beauty spots, Banff, Lake Louise, Emerald Lake, and the Yoho Valley. Then there are two wonderful motor drives, from Banff to Windermere 104 miles, and from Field to Lake Louise 40 miles. The Kootenay, and Okanagan Valley fruit country in which is located Penticton will be visited, and Vancouver and Victoria, those rapidly growing Pacific Coast cities will delight everyone.

An illustrated booklet descriptive of the tour is now ready, and can be had on application to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, or to Prof. Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College P.O., Que.

HAMILTON DAIRIES
LIMITED

Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 3

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the current quarter at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum will be paid by cheque on or after June 1st, 1927, to preferred shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of May, 1927.

HAMILTON DAIRIES
LIMITED

We take pleasure in announcing that
MR. FREDERICK T. LARGE
is now associated with this firm
MOSS, LAWSON & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
Corner Toronto and Adelaide Sts.
Toronto 2, Ontario

May 17th, 1927 *Elgin 4168*
STANLEY MOSS FRANK G. LAWSON JOHN D. IRWIN

New Issue

$4,000,000

Investment Bond & Share Corporation

Twenty-Year 5% Gold Debentures, Series A

Carrying non-detachable common share warrants at the rate of ten shares for each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures

To be dated June 1st, 1927. Due June 1st, 1947.

Principal and semi-annual interest payable, at the holder's option, in Canadian gold coin in Montreal or Toronto, or in United States gold coin in New York. Denominations $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Fully registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Redeemable in whole or in part on any interest payment date on thirty days' notice at 104 and accrued interest, if redeemed on or before June 1st, 1932; at 103¼ and accrued interest, if redeemed on or before June 1st, 1937; at 102½ and accrued interest, if redeemed on or before June 1st, 1942; and thereafter at 102 and accrued interest. Montreal Trust Company, Montreal, Trustee.

These Debentures will be offered for sale simultaneously in Canada, United States and abroad.

For detailed information, we refer to the prospectus containing letter from Sir Herbert S. Holt, President of the Corporation, which has been summarized in part as follows:—

The Corporation

Investment Bond & Share Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec with powers to acquire, hold, sell, underwrite and generally deal in government, municipal and corporation securities. The primary business of the Corporation will be the investment and re-investment of its resources in carefully selected obligations and shares both domestic and foreign. It is expected that the Corporation will benefit from the security and profit inherent in the holding of a widely diversified international list of investments and will enjoy opportunities to participate in underwritings not usually available to the individual investor.

Capitalization
(Upon completion of this financing)

	Authorized	Outstanding
Gold Debentures	$15,000,000	$4,000,000*
6% Cumulative Preferred Shares, par value $100	5,000,000	1,750,000
Common Shares, no par value	800,000 Shares	140,000 Shares

* Of Series A, 5%

Directors

Upon completion of organization, the Board of Directors will consist of: Sir Herbert S. Holt, *President*, President, The Royal Bank of Canada: Ernest Iselin, *Vice-President*, A. Iselin & Co., New York; J. H. Gundy, President, Wood, Gundy & Company Limited; Geo. H. Montgomery, K.C., Director, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated; Geo. E. Turnure, Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York; R. M. Youngs, A. Iselin & Co., New York.

Security for Debentures

Upon completion of this financing, the assets of the Corporation, consisting of cash and investments, will amount to at least $5,750,000. The Debentures, the total authorized principal amount of which will be limited to $15,000,000, will be a direct obligation of the Corporation and will be secured by Trust Deed constituting a floating charge on all the Corporation's assets, including assets acquired after the execution of the Trust Deed. Additional Debentures may be issued only under the conservative restrictions of the Trust Deed.

Preferred Shares

The preferred shares are preferred as to capital and dividends. They are cumulative but non-participating and are redeemable at the option of the Corporation at 105 and accrued and unpaid dividends.

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The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics which we believe to be reliable. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.

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Japan's Financial Troubles

APRIL witnessed the outbreak of a serious financial disturbance in Japan. Confidence of the Japanese public in the banks was temporarily shaken, resulting in runs on many institutions throughout the country, and forcing numerous suspensions of which the most prominent was that of the Bank of Taiwan, of Formosa, which operates a large number of branches throughout Japan and in foreign countries. The Fifteenth Bank of Tokio was another important bank that was forced to close, in addition to which some thirty or so small banks have gone under. So acute did the situation become that the Government on April 22 declared a moratorium for three weeks.

The immediate causes of these difficulties are outlined by the National City Bank of New York in its May Bulletin as follows: (1) the failure of Suzuki & Company, a large Japanese concern carrying on operations in many lines of industry and trade, both in Japan and other countries; and

(2) the rejection by the Privy Council of the Government's plan for extending aid to the Bank of Taiwan, to which Suzuki & Company were indebted for very large sums. The more fundamental causes, however, date back to the earthquake of 1923, the deflation of 1920, and to the very rapid development of Japanese industry and trade over many years. This development has tended to keep the capital resources of the country fully employed and under the pressure of ever-growing demands, with the result that credit has been employed at times without sufficient reserves to deal with emergencies.

When the great slump of 1920 took place the Japanese financial authorities adopted a moderate policy towards those who were in trouble and unable to meet their obligations, in the hope that by this course liquidation might be accomplished gradually and with the least disturbance to general business. As a result of this policy some of the banks even as late as 1923 were carrying large amounts of frozen credits, and among those most heavily involved were the Bank of Taiwan and the Fifteenth Bank.

The general economic situation in Japan, however, was recovering and yen exchange by August, 1923, just prior to the earthquake, was getting back close to par. The Government was considering the early removal of the embargo on gold exports, and it is possible that had it not been for the earthquake, the policy of gradual liquidation might have worked out successfully.

***

THE earthquake, however, changed the situation entirely. Banks which were still carrying the old debts were unable to liquidate them, and in addition were called upon to carry new burdens. The Government stepped in at this juncture to help and on September 27, 1923, passed a law known as the Government Compensation Act in Connection with Earthquake Losses, in which it was provided that banks holding paper arising out of earthquake losses might pass this paper on the Bank of Japan and the Government agreed to indemnify the Bank of Japan up to 100,000,000 yen for any loss incurred by it through the rediscounting of such bills.

Once more, therefore, the situation was tided over temporarily in the hope that liquidation could be spread out gradually over a long period. In support of its policy, the Government adopted stringent measures in all directions to minimize payments abroad and to improve the foreign trade balance. Approximately $154,540,000 was borrowed in foreign markets to meet obligations abroad and pay costs of reconstruction. In 1924 $175,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds held abroad fell due and were paid off. Though the balance of merchandise trade continued against Japan, it was on the way to betterment, and the balance of all payments was about even, due to large invisible items in favor of Japan, including returns from shipping and insurance, investments in Manchuria and China, and remittances from Japanese emigrants living abroad. Substantial balances had begun to accumulate in New York and London, and with the yen once more restored nearly to normal, the Government and important financial leaders felt the time was again favorable for the return to the gold standard.

***

BEFORE taking this final step, however, it was deemed necessary to make certain adjustments to put the domestic situation on a more satisfactory basis. It is here that the firm of Suzuki & Company comes into the picture. This was one of the firms which was originally in difficulties in 1920, and which had large obligations still outstanding at the time of the earthquake, the largest share of which was being carried by the Bank of Taiwan. The Government made strenuous efforts to put the affairs of the Bank of Taiwan in order, but was unable to make satisfactory headway.

Including sums owed by Suzuki & Company to the Bank of Taiwan and others, the total amount of bills outstanding as result of the earthquake amounted early this year to approximately 207,000,000 yen. Originally the amount of these bills was approximately 400,000,000 yen, but about half was paid off during the last three years, leaving the balance of 207,000,000 yen. As the original law under which the Bank of Japan was to be indemnified against losses due to discounting earthquake bills ran for one year only, it had to be renewed each year, and as the next date of expiration falls in September, 1927, it was necessary to decide whether to merely renew this arrangement or to set up some new and more systematic plan for carrying and gradually reducing these bills. The Government decided to take the latter course.

In March this year the Japanese Parliament passed two bills providing for an issue of 5 per cent. Government bonds to the aggregate sum of 207,000,000 yen, of which 100,000,000 was to be available to indemnify the Bank of Japan for any losses incurred under the old bill, and the remainder would be lent to the banks carrying earthquake notes for use as collateral for further loans at the Bank of Japan. These bonds were to run for ten years, but were to be reduced one-tenth each year.

The measure met sharp opposition, however, in Parliament. Inasmuch as a substantial part of the 207,000,000 yen earthquake bills still outstanding represented losses of Suzuki & Company, the opposition made the point that public funds should not be used to support this private concern which was the victim of its own over-trading. In the controversy thus arising, the weak points of the situation were revealed to the public. The people realized the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing and runs were started against weak banks, some six or seven being obliged to close during the period of the debate in March.

***

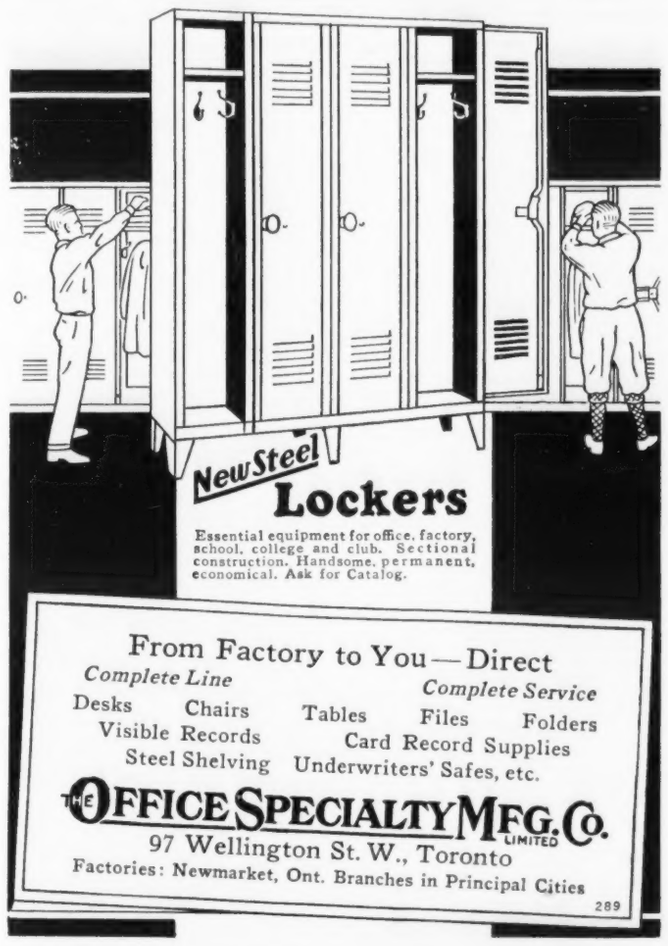
WHEN the House of Peers passed the bill just referred to they attached a condition that the Bank of Taiwan should be reorganized on a sounder basis and for that purpose a special committee composed of selected financial leaders of the empire and representatives of the various political parties was appointed by the Government. This committee submitted a plan, but before action could be taken, withdrawals of deposits from the Bank of Taiwan, which had been going on steadily, became heavy, and it was evident that if the bank could not get support from the Government it would have to close. In this emergency the Government proposed to support the bank to the extent of 200,000,000 yen, and as Parliament was no longer in session submitted this plan in the form of an emergency edict to the Privy Council for approval, as required by the constitution. Here political forces again came into play and the Privy Council rejected the bill on grounds that to propose a bill to the Privy Council without prolonging the regular session of the Parliament which had just ended, was against the spirit of the constitution. This action of the Privy Council, while it might be correct technically, ignored the critical nature of the existing situation. Public uneasiness, which had been gradually increasing, flared up into general alarm on the announcement that the plan for supporting the Bank of Taiwan had been disapproved, and runs on banks became wide-spread, necessitating the declaration of a two-day bank holiday over Friday and Saturday, and of a partial moratorium extending over three weeks.

On April 18, following action by the Privy Council, the Government resigned and a new cabinet was formed by the Opposition with Mr. Takahashi as Finance Minister. On May 3 a special session of Parliament will convene, when the new Government is expected to submit another compensation bill similar to the one submitted by the former Cabinet to the Privy Council. The amount of the guarantee, however, will be increased to 500,000,000 yen.

Meantime the Bank of Japan has been extending credit freely to all banks which can supply security acceptable to the bank under the law.

***

IT IS confidently expected that the measures which have been adopted, or are in prospect, will be adequate to meet the situation. While a moratorium has been declared, it applies only to deposits made prior to its declaration. Funds deposited since the moratorium may be freely drawn against. Confidence is being gradually restored, deposits are beginning to come back to the banks, and advances by the Bank of Japan



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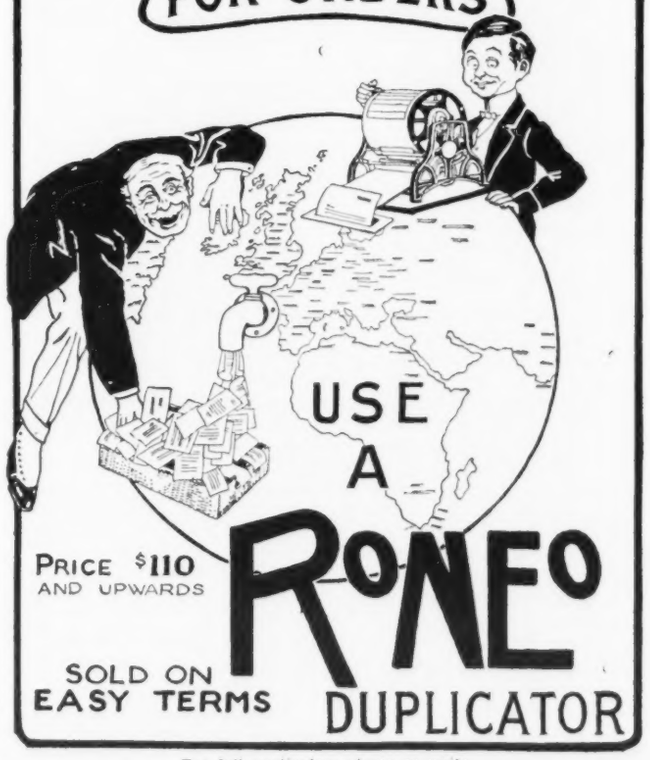

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have shown a considerable reduction since the peak.

The Bank of Taiwan continues closed in Japan, but a statement has been made that it will be reopened before the moratorium expires. Offices in Formosa and foreign branches, however, have remained open throughout the period. So far as the foreign branches are concerned, it can be said positively that they are in good shape, so that foreign markets are amply secured against losses.

The fact that the world-wide collapse of war inflation in 1920 began with an economic crisis in Japan and then spread to other markets of the world has led to some speculation as to whether the present disturbances in Japan might have similar consequences. There is no analogy, however, between 1920 and 1927. In 1920 prices were on a highly inflated basis all over the world, credits were everywhere strained, and money conditions tightening. In 1927 conditions are the opposite of this. Prices all over the world have been declining steadily for the past two years, offering little incentive to over-expansion. Bank reserves have been increasing and money rates falling. Just as the United States business situation has been safeguarded by the absence of price inflation and existence of ample bank reserves, for the same reasons business the world over is vastly less likely to be disturbed by unsettlement in any one quarter than it was in 1920.

The policy which the Japanese Government has determined upon doubtless is the proper one for dealing with this emergency. It does not represent an effort to maintain prices in Japan above the level of prices in world markets, and reports indicate that prices in Japan have not been seriously disturbed by recent developments. The aim is to restore general confidence in order that business may proceed in an orderly manner. The amount of credit involved and of possible losses is so large that only the Government could deal with the situation effectively, and the general interest is good enough to justify its interposition. The lesson of the crisis would be lost, however, in Japan and elsewhere without recognition of the truth that the fundamental cause of these troubles has been a widespread effort to do too large a volume of business on too small capital.

The finances of the Government of Japan always have been handled with signal ability, and there is every reason for confidence that the steps now being taken will place the business of the country on a sounder basis than it has had for a good many years.

Weak spots will have been cleaned out, and those banks which have stood the test will be all the stronger for it. Bankers in this country and elsewhere have entire confidence in the ability of the Japanese people to deal successfully with the situation.

***

MR. KOREKIYO TAKAHASHI, formerly Prime Minister of Japan who, while in retirement from public life, has now responded to the call of the nation to accept the post of Minister of Finance in view of the grave financial situation confronting Japan, granted an interview to an officer of the National City Bank of New York now in Japan, and gave him an outline of the measures by which the government will ensure the restoration of normal conditions.

According to the Minister of Finance, the recent financial crisis was entirely due to a temporary suspension of confidence among the public. The economic and financial structure of Japan is fundamentally sound. If confidence is once restored the business world will resume its normal course. This being the salient feature of the situation, Mr. Takahashi, availing himself of the short breathing space afforded by the bank holidays and moratorium has drawn up a plan by which he hopes to assure the public and restore normal conditions.

The essential feature of the measure is to protect depositors by replenishing the reserve funds of banks against continued withdrawal of deposits. This will be done by authorizing the Bank of Japan to make special advances to the banks for this purpose regardless of usual practices, under, of course, the control of the Minister of Finance. Any loss to be incurred by the Bank of Japan through special advances is to be borne by the state up to the limit of 500,000,000 yen and a special committee is to be set up for the determination of the said loss.

This measure, Mr. Takahashi is confident, will enable the nation to turn the corner and will lead to a real consolidation and adjustment of the financial and economic fabric of Japan.

Royal Bank Year Book

IN ITS printed form the annual report of the Royal Bank of Canada contains as well a large number of tables which cover in a very interesting fashion all the important elements in national progress. The public accounts of the Dominion and of the Provinces are analyzed comparatively with other years, and one gets a bird's eye view of the status of various elements of the population, the figures as to immigration, the position of the various cities, the production of the principal crops of Canada, statistics of the industries which give Canada its chief wealth, details of the fisheries, the forests, the mines, and information as to various trade agreements. It is almost a year book.

Quebec Dairies, Ltd., Preference Shares

AN ISSUE of $150,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative redeemable sinking fund preference stock of Quebec Dairies, Limited, has been underwritten by Williamson, Plow, Limited, of Montreal, and will shortly be offered to the public at par ($100) to yield 7 per cent. Quebec Dairies, Limited, is a new company which has been incorporated under Dominion laws to acquire and hold securities of dairies in Canada, mainly in the province of Quebec, and to operate and manage same. The company has acquired all the capital stock of Mount Royal Creameries, Limited, one of the smaller dairy companies operating in Montreal, for a purchase price composed entirely of securities ranking junior to the present issue of 7 per cent. first preferred stock. The preliminary prospectus does not show the net earnings of Mount Royal Creameries in the past, but estimates that future net earnings should run between $30,000 and $40,000 per annum after provision of additional facilities by means of the present financing. The company's sales are shown to have undergone a rapid increase during its four years of operation, having amounted to $505,935 for 1923, $749,054 for 1924, $1,188,200 for 1925, and $1,311,768 for 1926. On completion of the present financing, the book value behind the first preferred shares, as shown by the balance sheet, will amount to $216.48 for each first preferred share. The Canadian Appraisal Company certifies the replacement value of the land, buildings, machinery and equipment to be $206,164.

International Utilities Earnings

A GAIN of over $260,000 in net earnings for the first quarter of 1927 and of over $500,000 for the 12-month period ended March 31, 1927, are revealed by the consolidated income account of International Utilities Corporation. The increased earnings for the 12 months do not take into consideration a special profit of approximately $440,000 which resulted from the sale of the corporation's investment in Southwestern utilities during the period.

Gross earnings of the company—which controls among others Canadian Western Natural Gas, L. H. & P. Co., supplying gas to the city of Calgary, and Northwestern Utilities, Limited, supplying gas to the city of Edmonton — for the three months ended March 31, 1927, amounted to $1,669,185 as compared with $1,326,299 for the same period of 1926, and, after deduction of operating expenses, net for the quarter was up at $899,804 from $637,987. Deduction of bond interest and expense left net income of $685,561, while appropriations for depreciation, amortization, etc., revealed consolidated net earnings of $404,947, up from $220,913.

Figures for the 12 month period show operating revenue up at $5,309,033 from $4,516,328, net earnings up at $2,427,836 from $1,926,840, net income at $1,569,384 as compared with $1,069,639, while consolidated net earnings for the year were up at $803,029 from $406,669.

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5000 Miles in Less Than 5000 Minutes

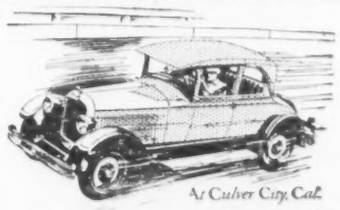
In a recent sensational test at Culver City, California, under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, Harry Hartz and three other noted pilots drove The Commander—a strictly stock, fully-equipped *enclosed* car—5000 miles in 4909 minutes, *total elapsed time, establishing ten new world records!*

This is better than mile-a-minute speed for 81 consecutive hours and 49 minutes—the fastest speed for the farthest distance ever attained by any stock car!

It is equivalent in stress and strain to 25,000 miles of ordinary driving. Yet in establishing this and nine intervening world records, the only mechanical repairs necessary on The Commander were three grease cups (damaged in hasty greasing), and one spark plug.

The Commander Out-climbs All Other Cars

In Toronto, on April 26th, a stock model Commander Sedan carried



At Culver City, Cal.

seven passengers up Pellatt's Hill in 30 seconds! Though the grade is 10%, and the rough road surface was wet, this powerful Big Six motor carried 1219 pounds one-tenth of a mile to the top in high gear! Then from a standing start in high gear, The Commander carried two passengers, weighing 379 pounds, over the crest in exactly 26.7 seconds!

As an additional test of the abundant power of this quiet Studebaker, seven men were again carried up the hill at *slow* speed in high gear—the shifting lever was not touched nor the clutch slipped. Starting at the bottom at a speed of only 10 miles per hour, the stout-hearted engine hung on doggedly, going over the top at 9 miles per hour! This *slow speed* in *high gear*, up a 10% grade with 1219 pounds of passengers.

These tests were made with a strictly stock Studebaker Sedan under the observation and timing of W. B. Hastings, Manager of Tests and Contests, Ontario Motor League and Canadian Automobile Association.

In Montreal, Too

In Montreal, on April 19th, a Studebaker Commander Sedan climbed the mile-long Mount Plesant Avenue and Belvedere Road in 2 minutes, 58½ seconds! While accomplishing this feat the car carried two passengers, weighing 358 pounds, up an elevation of 433 feet!

Another Montreal test was on a 17% grade up Clarke Avenue, Westmount, near the famous ski jump. Here The Commander started *in high* at 23 miles per hour and climbed to the top at a speed of 15 miles per hour. Gears were not

shifted, nor was the clutch slipped on this strictly stock Commander—yet it conquered a 17% grade in high. T. C. Kirby, General Manager Montreal Motorists League, timed and observed these strenuous tests.

Such performance on hills is merely a dramatic demonstration of the smooth flow of abundant power built into every Studebaker by Canadian workmen.

What These Records Mean to You

You probably will never need mile-a-minute speed for 5000 miles—you may never want to enter a hill-climbing contest. But these remarkable records are proof of what we have demonstrated time and again on Studebaker's 800-acre Proving Ground—that The Commander in every phase of every-day driving will out-perform and out-live any other car, six or eight, selling for less than $3500.

Drive The Commander Yourself

The best evidence for you of the thrilling performance of The Commander is what the car will do in your own hands. Get behind the wheel of a Commander as our guest, without strings or obligation. Learn for yourself why the Studebaker Big Six now far out-sells *the combined totals* of all other cars in the world of equal or greater rated horsepower.

The Commander's ease of handling, comfort and custom beauty, are a revelation in motor car luxury at a One-Profit price. 'Phone us now and take command of The Commander today!

Harry Hartz wired after setting 10 world records in The Commander:
"Based on my experience driving my personal Studebaker Commander and in making the recent record run at Culver City Speedway with a Studebaker Commander strictly stock model, it is my opinion that it will maintain any given speed, up to sixty-five miles per hour, longer, more smoothly, and at less expense per hour traveled, for gasoline, oil and repairs, than any other stock automobile now being built."

Prices of The Studebaker Commander:
Commander Sedan, $2,340; Commander Victoria, $2,325; (broadcloth upholstery, $2,430); Commander Coupe, $2,275; (with rumble seat, $2,430.
Other Studebaker models from $1,655 to $3,285; Erskine Six models, $1,355 and $1,395.
All prices, delivered in Toronto, completely equipped, and tax paid.

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(*Continued from Page 15*)

appears to be satisfactory. The present company began operations on February 1st, 1926, as successor to the *ASBESTOS CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED*, and a number of smaller companies. The present company has not yet paid any dividends on its common stock. The old company, Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited, paid common dividends in varying amounts from 1919 to 1925 inclusive, with the exception of 1924. It may be a long time, however, before the present company gets round to paying common dividends. The shares are a speculation for a business man, but as such, they look fairly attractive.

K. L., Montreal, Que. ACONDA has some property which is located favorably in relation to other properties in the Rouyn district. I understand the plan is to carry out considerable surface exploration during the summer in the hope of finding something worth while. The small amount of trading is due to lack of public demand.

A. S., Rosetown, Sask. SKEAD is among the more risky and highly speculative issues. The property is a prospect of uncertain value. Do not regard the stock as a safe investment.

H. C. W., New York, N.Y. CROWN RESERVE was originally capitalized at 2,000,000 shares and operated successfully in the Cobalt silver district from 1907 until around 1920. In 1923 the company was reorganized and the capital increased to 4,000,000 shares. The company also had undertaken the development of a gold prospect in the Larder Lake district. About 3,000,000 shares were issued, and the company ran short of funds. Work was suspended although the property does appear to have interesting merit. Another reorganization is now mooted. Mention is made that a new company may be incorporated with 3,000,000 shares of stock, and that one share of new will be issued for three of the old. This would involve distribution of about 1,100,000 shares and would leave the company with around 1,900,000 shares in the treasury. The present stock is quoted at from around 10 to 15 cents per share.

W. D., Brandon, Man. Stock of the *KITCHEN OVERALL AND SHIRT COMPANY, LIMITED*, of Brantford, Ontario, is very speculative and of low marketability.

E. J., Islington, Ont. We would advise a woman to leave *TAPLIN NATURAL TREAD SHOES* stock severely alone. The future of the company is very uncertain and there is practically no market for the shares.

M. D., Toronto, Ont. Your lots in *RUSKIN PLACE, SASKATOON*, are estimated under present conditions to be worth approximately about $50 each. You might be lucky to secure $200 for the five, as there are many others for sale in the same district, and the demand is not very brisk.

F. L., Espanola, Ont. Re *HILLCREST LOTS, MOOSE JAW*, one of the most reliable brokers in that city seems to think it might be worth while for you to hang on a little longer and gamble on your luck. At the present time it is pretty hard to say what these lots would be worth, but they are about a block closer in to the centre of the city than the Ross Collegiate and should be worth holding.

V. B., Gananoque., Ont. You have hit the nail on the head with regard to the *SOURCE RESEARCH BUREAU*, 357 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario. It is true they offer you free a complete set in ten volumes of a new Reference Encyclopedia, but the condition is that you pay for the Loose Leaf Extension Service on cash terms. They are not philanthropists and I think you will find the actual money asked for the latter service will cover as well the cost of the free encyclopedia and leave a profit.

G. H., Oakville, Ont. FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION 8% cumulative first preferred shares are an attractive purchase for the business man who is prepared to keep an observant eye on the Company's progress. The Company pays regular quarterly dividends of 2%, the dates of payment being February 1st, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st. The closing quotation for these shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange on May 23rd was 96½ bid, 98½ asked or a yield to purchaser of about 8.2% annually. This high yield indicates that the public considers these shares have an element of speculation. The company has an issue of 8% cumulative second preferred shares on which it has paid no dividends since November 1st, 1920. The arrears of dividends amounted to 50% on February 2nd last. *PURE FOOD STORES, LIMITED*, is paying regular dividends of 7% annually on both its first and second preferred stocks. The Company ended its fiscal year on April 30th last, and its annual statement will not be available for some time yet. We are unofficially informed, however, that the company has had a satisfactory year and that both sales and profits will show a satisfactory advance over last year's figures. We understand that the company recently retired some $25,000 worth of preferred stock. The First Preferred shares are now quoted around 95 dollars bid, 97 dollars asked, at which price they give a very satisfactory yield, and look quite attractive as a business man's investment.

C. W. P., Woodstock, Ont. COBALT FRONTENAC worked claims without success in the Elk Lake district some years ago and then turned its attention to the *GOLDEN FLEECE* in Kaladar township, near Kaladar, Ont. The property has been on the go in one way or another for many years, but at big expense to the operators.

G. L. D., St. Thomas, Ont. ARGONAUT has been developed to a point where an improvement in output may be made within the near future. The company has been operating at a loss throughout past years. Whether an improved output can be sustained at a point which will show actual profit is uncertain as yet. *TECK-HUGHES* is enlarging its mill with a view toward a capacity of 800 tons daily early in 1928. This holds out prospects of profits which may reach about 7 per cent. on current quotations. In the meantime, earnings are far below that estimate. *HOLLINGER* is increasing tonnage, and is earning dividends which yield about 6½ per cent. on shares at current quotations. The ore zone appears to be raking toward *McINTYRE* at depth and this is introducing an element of speculation in Hollinger. *POTTER DOAL* is a new prospect and is highly speculative. No underground work has so far been done. *VICKERS* is in the prospect stage and is a risky venture. *AMULET* has a substantial deposit and the shares have a fairly attractive outlook as a speculation. The company appears to be confronted with necessity of some further financing or reorganization.

W. S., New Bedford, Mass. Efforts are being made to re-finance *NIGHT HAWK PENINSULAR*. Some progress has been made in this direction, but without certainty as yet. The mine was looted pretty well of better grade ore before being closed. It has a fighting chance in event of being properly financed and intelligently managed.

J. G., Fergus, Ont. COSMOS IMPERIAL MILLS common looks to us like a very attractive speculation around the present price of 24. The company is not yet paying anything in the way of dividends on these shares, but it earned $1.46 per share of common for the six month period ended December 31st last, and $3.52 per share for the full twelve months. The company appears to be making very satisfactory progress under the new management, and the financial statement recently issued, covering operations during the last six months of 1926, showed it to be in a good position financially. We understand that the result of operations so far this year compare very favorably with those for the same period of 1926.

D. E. F., London, Ont. PREMIER GOLD is confronted with a question of whether its ore will continue to any very great depth. The shares are paying a high interest yield on the investment and seem to be an attractive hold. It is not safe to trade on margin with any broker. *DOME* is speculative for the reason that results to be obtained at depth are pretty uncertain. At the present low price, however, they offer good prospects of a reasonable return to the holder and with some prospects of something favorable developing in due time. *VIPOND* is working on ore of moderate grade and appears to be making $12,000 to $15,000 monthly profit. There is an impression that it is unfortunate that dividends are being paid, as the funds thus being distributed could be used to good advantage in improving equipment and speeding up development. The shares appear to be a reasonable speculation. *TOUGH-OAKES* is gambling on being able to disclose greater mineralization at depth. The shares, however, are highly speculative. *TECK-HUGHES* has been discounted about one year in advance. There are fair prospects of results measuring up to a point which may justify the current quotations.

A. L., Toronto, Ont. NIPISSING is producing sufficient profit from its old mines at Cobalt to pay for extensive exploration and development of new prospective mines. The company's property in Montbray township holds very interesting possibilities, while a property being worked in South Lorrain is producing in a promising way. The shares are speculative during this search for new mines, but there is a hopeful outlook.

L. M., Sayabec, Que. BROOKS STEAM MOTORS, LTD. stock is quoted by B. T. Riordan and Company, Limited, 512 C. P. R. Building, King and Yonge Streets, Toronto 2, Ont., under date of May 6th as follows: "Brooks Steam Motors Common Stock $1.25 bid, $2.00 sell; Units of One Preferred and two Common, $6.00 we will sell; Units of Brooks Steam Motors one Preferred and one Common, $4.00 we will sell." You will notice that there are no preferred "bid" prices. That shows that everybody is anxious to sell. The "bid" price on the common stock may be because of the contest for control. I think that the stock will be worth much less money before it is through.

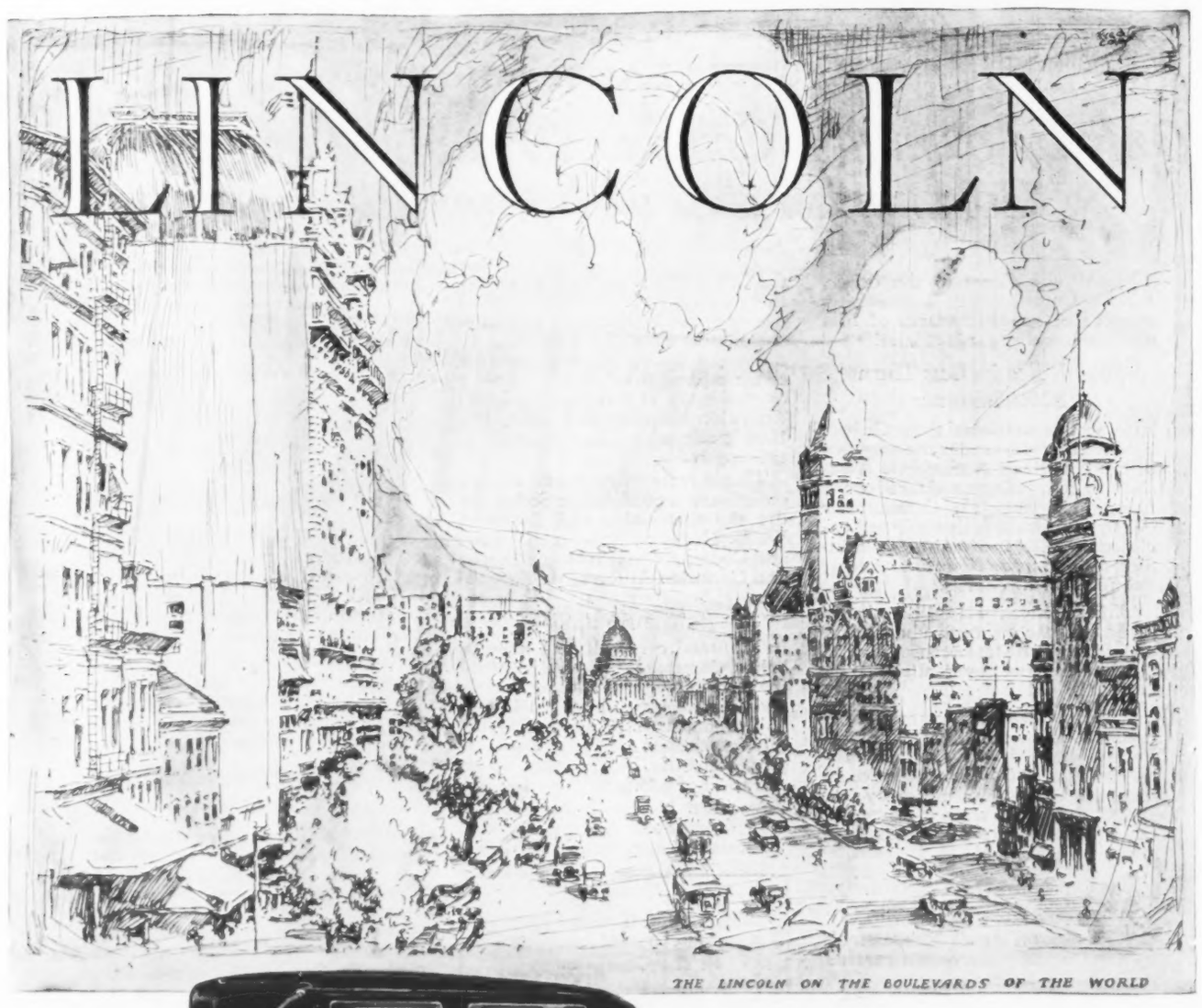
R. J., Brighton, Ont. The strongest of the Foreign Government bond issues listed in your letter is the *ARGENTINE NATION* 6% external sinking fund gold bonds, due October 1st, 1960. These have high investment value and quite measure up to your requirements. While it is quite likely that the Brazil and Chile Government bonds will also turn out well the financial record of these Governments is not so satisfactory as that of the Argentine and, therefore, as you want security first, you might do well to leave them to other buyers. *CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES* Limited 6% first and general mortgage bonds, series A, due October 1st, 1941, have satisfactory investment value, but are hardly in the same class as the Argentine Bonds as regards security. The company's financial position and prospects have very much improved during the last year or two, and the holder of the bonds is not likely ever to regret his investment.

H. J. S., Invermay, Sask. EMPRESS COBALT and *GORDON COBALT* appear to have gone out of existence. Neither company operated successfully. The *PARRY SOUND COPPER MINING COMPANY* was incorporated in 1899 and is still in existence although not operating profitably. I do not think there is a market at present for the shares. My records show the head office of the company at 500 Germania Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.

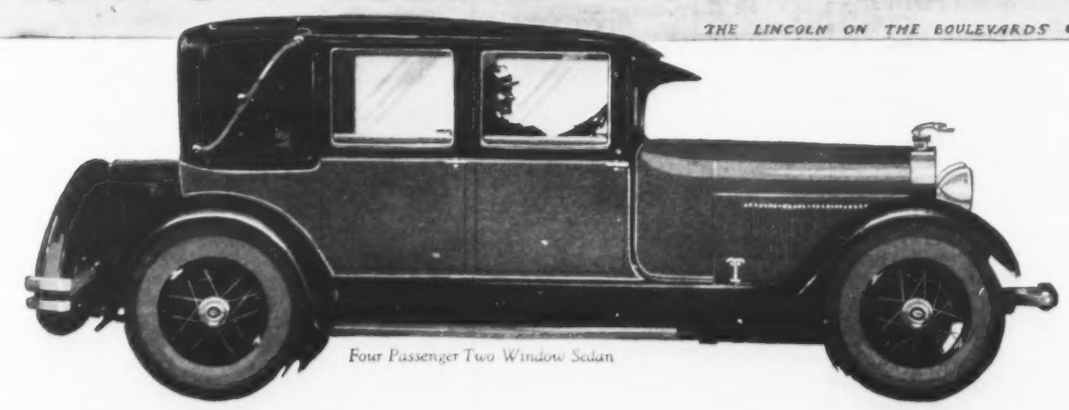
M. F., Calgary, Alta. Your preferred shares in the *BROCK COMPANY (WESTERN LIMITED)* seem likely to make a satisfactory investment, although the Company was too recently incorporated for one to form a very definite opinion as to this. However, the Calgary branch of the *W. R. BROCK COMPANY, LIMITED*, which preceded the present Company, seems to have been fairly successful over quite a number of years, and the prospects for the new incorporation, therefore, seem satisfactory. We consider that your 6% cumulative preferred shares in the *CANADIAN WESTERN NATURAL GAS, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED*, are also likely to turn out satisfactorily. The company has been making encouraging progress during the last two or three years and its annual statement for 1926 indicates that it is now in a fairly satisfactory position financially. However, the company had fairly substantial deficits each year for several years previous to 1924, in view of which fact we consider that an element of speculativeness still attaches to these shares.

W. T., Cannington, Ont. We have not heard of the *CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY* of Parry Sound, Limited, for a number of years. I do not know whether it is still in existence, or not. You might make sure by writing to the Provincial Secretary at Queen's Park, Toronto. It is certain that there is no present market value to their shares.

T. A. R., Ottawa, Ont. RED LAKE HEART is purely a prospect of uncertain value. The issue of *MONCHATEL* shares in the form of a bonus appears to have some object which is difficult to estimate at this time. I would consider the proposition a risky venture.



THE LINCOLN ON THE BOULEVARDS OF THE WORLD



Four Passenger Two Window Sedan

¶ In a comparatively short time the Lincoln has won the decided favor of the most critical motor car buyers—those to whom price is of secondary consideration. ¶ This preference has increased steadily from the very date when it became a product of the Ford Motor Company—with the resources of the Ford organization available for its development. ¶ One substantial reason for the Lincoln's increasing popularity is the fact that there are no yearly or periodic models, while all improvements are made with the thought of having them adaptable to cars in service.

A six-brake system is now standard on Lincoln cars

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
FORD, ONTARIO

H. E. M., London, Ont. CASTLE-TRETHEWEY has suffered in common with the rest of the silver mining industry. The physical condition of the mine is good. Development during the past year did not disclose as much ore as had been expected, but despite this the company is in a strong position. Additional sinking is now in progress where another favorable section is to be developed. A lot will depend upon this work as to whether the shares will advance, or not. It may show you how the decline in price of silver affects the industry if I point out that a 15 cent decline in silver would amount to $150,000 on an output of 1,000,000 ounces; moreover, this would come out of what would otherwise be net profit. In other words, such a decline would be equal to 7½ per cent. annually on the issued capital of Castle-Trethewey. The shares remain an attractive speculation, but, under the circumstances of the weak demand for silver, a slump in value of Castle was inevitable. There is danger of the slump being carried too far, however. Surplus now available must be close to 20 or 25 cents on each issued share, while current profits are gradually adding to this.

"Heath," Toronto, Ontario. TECK-HUGHES and *LAKE SHORE* have both advanced rapidly during the past two or three years, and there is a question as to how long this may reasonably continue. Teck at least appears to have reached the limit of safety, at least until such time as lateral work at the new low levels reveals the actual conditions. *LAKE SHORE* is in a somewhat similar position to Teck-Hughes, with the exception that Lake Shore has greater length of property, and, also, has not had to reach to depth at as great a rate as Teck-Hughes. A spread between Lake Shore, Noranda, and McIntyre-Porcupine would appear to be attractive.

J. R. M., Toronto, Ont. VIPOND appears to be a reasonable speculation. Current profits are about sufficient to warrant current quotations for the shares. The mine is well managed, and there are attractive possibilities of further growth.

T. D. W., Toronto, Ontario. ROUYN QUEBEC SYNDICATE appears to be a venture of pretty uncertain possibilities. I am keeping in pretty close touch with the more interesting developments in the Rouyn district, and I have heard of no important developments by this syndicate.

T. G. D., Kitchener, Ont. AMITY GOLD COPPER is a prospect of uncertain value. The company has claims in the Rouyn district of North Western Quebec. Only a limited amount of work has been done, and the venture is numbered among a very large number of propositions, concerning which one guess might be as good as another. If one out of scores of these new prospects should meet with success it would be as good as is generally expected in mining circles.

"S," Toronto, Ont. DUPRAT LAKE SHORE MINING SYNDICATE has claims on which the rock formation is believed to be good enough to encourage prospecting operations. The woods are full of such propositions these days. For every one of these on which success may be attained, there may be scores, possibly hundreds of failures.

W. J. A., Iroquois, Ont. You are right in believing *DUPRAT* is highly speculative. The location of the property is reasonably favorable, and there is a possibility of finding something. I understand there is still about 750,000 shares in the treasury. It is never possible to say what way the market may go as shares of that class are often subjected to manipulation.

K. A. C., New York, N.Y. MACASSA is highly speculative, although the enterprise is in good hands and shareholders are being given an earnest run for their money. *VICTORY GOLD* has the appearance of being among the more dangerous propositions in the mining fields at present. This is due, not so much perhaps to the question of the property itself, but the high pressure methods which the promoters are employing. The promoters peddle the scrip in one hand, and with the other they prepare advertisements of the come-on type. The peddling is on a basis of cents per share, while the advertisements are in terms of dollars. One would naturally wonder why all the philanthropy. Much advertising was done of this "mystery" stock in an apparent effort to get the public interested. Then came the name and the proposition. An application was made to have the stock listed on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, Toronto, but that organization refused the application.

Lauder, Toronto, Ont. I have no record of *NESCO MINES, LIMITED*.

E. G., Calgary, Alta. Wolverton & Co., Limited, Vancouver, B.C., report as follows: "The Woodbine Company is an organization which has taken over the Premier Extension Mine, very close (we think actually adjoining Premier) to the Premier. We have seen several quite favorable reports on this property, which, however, is not developed far enough to warrant expectation of another Premier. $5,000,000 capitalization with shares at 50 cents per share, presupposing a cash capital valuation of $2,500,000 for the property appears to us to be very high. Moreover, if the statements you make are correct, the company's financing would appear to be very expensive. There is no established market in this stock as yet, and occasional trades on the curb in Vancouver are made, and we believe that stock could be purchased considerably lower than this treasury stock is being offered at."

Canada Permanent Mortgage to Buy B. C. Corporation

DIRECTORS of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company announce that they have agreed to recommend to the shareholders a proposal of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto, to acquire the assets of the company. The merger will take place on the formal acceptance of the proposal by shareholders of both companies. Under the terms of the proposed merger the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation will acquire the assets of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company at a price to yield $153 per share, part of which will be in cash and the balance in Canada Permanent debentures.

The British Columbia Permanent Loan Company was incorporated in 1898. The paid-up capital is $945,529, and total assets amount to $3,050,127.

ALGONQUIN PARK — MAGIC WORDS TO THE FISHERMAN AND CANOEIST

Even thinking about a holiday in Algonquin Park will make your eyes brighter and your step lighter. In these thousands and thousands of acres of northern forest reserves, you can have a vacation that will quickly rid you of that jaded feeling that always seems to come with the passing of winter and spring.

Algonquin Park is one of the finest fishing districts in Canada. The fighting varieties are all there—small mouthed bass, big lunge and speckled trout. Hundreds of miles of waterways, free camping places without number, good hotels, agreeable companionship—here are all the ingredients of the finest holiday you have ever had. Highland Inn and camps, owned and operated by Canadian National Railways, opens for its season on July 1st and reservations are already pouring in. If you want to know more about Algonquin Park and its hotels and holiday facilities there is an illustrated folder waiting for you at the nearest office of Canadian National Railways.

Steel and Power Show

ALTHOUGH the Steel and Power Show, to be held in the University of Toronto Arena, August 31, September 1 and 2, is still more than three and a half months away, twenty of the sixty-one manufacturers who have contracted for space announce their intention of showing their products in operation, satisfaction being expressed at the arrangements for power, steam, gas, compressed air and water.

Decision of the Canadian Section of the American Welding Society, and the Montreal & District Engineers' Association to sponsor the exposition, with the Toronto and Montreal Chapters of the American Society for Steel Treating; Canada, Toronto and Hamilton Councils of the Universal Craftsmen's Council of Engineers; Dominion Executive of the Engineers' Mutual Benefit Fund; and Toronto branch of the American Electro-platers' Society, seems to ensure fulfillment at this early date of the prediction that the show will be both comprehensive and interesting. The displays include machine and electrical tools, industrial furnaces, pulverized fuel equipment, electric arc and oxy-acetylene welding apparatus, recording instruments, tube cleaners, valves, traps, etc.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario have announced their intention of co-operating with the sponsors of the Arena Exposition, the committee appointed to demonstrate the relation of safety work to the economic welfare of industry including W. S. Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel A. O. T. Beardmore, R. B. Morley, and Mr. Bradshaw.

Early in March, B. Stuart McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, indicated the willingness of his organization to co-operate.

The technical sesssion program arranged is unusually comprehensive, dealing with practically every phase of metal working, heat treating, and power generating. With the addition of speakers on materials handling, and abrasive and refractory materials, the technical addresses will include:

F. S. Collings, mechanical engineer, Sargent & Lundy, Inc., Chicago. Subject: "Burning Coal in Pulverized Form."

J. F. Lincoln, The Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Subject: "The Redesign of Present Riveted and Cast Structures to the Use of Arc Welding and Structural Steel."

F. A. Combe, Consulting Engineer Montreal. Subject: "Rational Boiler Plant Design for Low Cost Steam."

Chas. M. McKergow, Professor, Mechanical Engineering, McGill University, Montreal. Subject: "The Value of Everyday Test Information to Power Plant Executives."

Melvern F. Thomas, Consulting Engineer, Toronto. Subject: "Heating Buildings."

H. H. Moss, Research Engineer, Linde Air Products Co., New York. Subject: "Oxy-Acetylene Welding."

C. A. Thinn, Research Engineer, C. A. Dunham Co., Marshalltown, Iowa. Subject: "Reducing Overheating by Controlling Steam."

O. W. Ellis, Research Metallurgical Engineer, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburg, Pa. Subject: "Developments of the Last Ten Years from the Physics-Metallurgical Viewpoint."

M. P. Whelan, Industrial Heating Engineer, Toronto Hydro-Electric System. Subject: "Low Temperature Electric Heating."

M. Barry Watson, Director of Engineering, Central Technical School, Toronto, and Chairman, Ontario Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Subject: "Water Softening."

B. Stuart McKenzie, secretary, Canadian Engineering Standards Association. Subject: "What Standardization Can Do For Canadian Industry."

L. M. Arkley, Professor, Mechanical Engineering, Queen's University, Kingston. Subject: "Heat Insulation as a Money Saver."

L. T. Rutledge, Associate Professor, Mechanical Engineering, Queen's University. Subject: "Machine Design in the Metal Working Industry."

Robert W. Angus, Professor, Mechanical Engineering, University of Toronto. Subject: "External and Internal Combustion of Liquid Fuels."

Charles McKnight, Research Department, International Nickel Co., New York. Subject: "Canada World Pioneer in Locomotive Boiler Development."

W. H. Eisenmann, secretary, American Society for Steel Treating, Cleveland, Ohio. Subject: "Benefits Industry Derives from A. S. S. T. Endeavors."

R. B. Morley, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Toronto. Subject: "Accident Prevention Profitable to Industry."

T. Holland Nelson, T. H. Nelson & Co., Conshohocken, Pa. Subject: "Recent Development and Application of Chromium Irons and Steels in the Fields of Corrosion and Heat Resistance."

W. S. Quigley, president, Quigley Furnace Specialties Co., New York. Subject: "High temperature cement versus fire clay for brick construction, how to use old furnace linings, plastic mixtures of crushed old fire brick and high temperature cement, repairing furnace linings, baffle construction and repairs, making special shapes, 'shooting' plastic mixture for repairs."

C. L. Ipsen and R. Otis, General Electric Company, Schnectady, N.Y. Subject: "Gas, Oil and Electric Furnaces."

Seagrams and Proposed Merger of Distillery Companies

THE good investment buying of Seagrams stock was reflected in the market during the past week, says A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., in their weekly digest of Canadian security markets. Rumors are still linking certain British interests with Seagrams regarding the proposed control going to the Old Country. The Ontario liquor commission bought up the company's entire stock of pre-war liquors, their inventory having been replenished by similar stocks of rye whiskey which had been stored in Great Britain prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The liquor group on the whole was much stronger during the past few days. The old rumors regarding Gooderham & Worts and Hiram Walker amalgamating seem now to have a more substantial foundation. Several months ago it seemed that the companies on merging would give two shares of Walkers for every share held of Gooderham & Worts. However, such a rapid advance has taken place in Hiram Walker stock that it seems more probable if the amalgamation goes through that a share for share basis would be adopted. However, all these rumors are definitely denied by the associates of the companies.

Big Improvement by English Electric

PROFITS of the English Electric Company of Canada, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1926, were the largest in its history and show a very substantial advance over the previous year, amounting to $203,156 as compared with $64,003 for 1925 and $95,092 for 1924, which was the best previous showing. The report shows that the company benefitted particularly from the expansion in the pulp and paper industry, in mining operations and water power development. The improvement in earnings permitted of a larger distribution on account of arrears of preferred dividends, and these have now been paid up to June 30, 1923. The profit and loss balance brought forward from 1925 amounted to $291,154; to this was added $163,153, representing profit for the year of $203,156, less $40,000 for depreciation reserve, making the total available for distribution $454,310.

After payment of 3½ per cent. on the cumulative preference stock amounting to $70,000, compared with $50,000, the balance carried forward to profit and loss was $384,311, as against $293,848 a year ago.

The expansion in operations was accompanied by a substantial improvement in the company's financial position. Current assets show an increase of over $132,000, standing at $751,455, as against $619,159. Current liabilities of $132,134 compare with $94,383, leaving net working capital of $619,776, up from $524,776. Among current assets a marked gain is shown in accounts receivable, these amounting to $407,689, as compared with $239,810. Inventories are up to $274,516 from $204,621. Cash on hand of $69,248, compares with $174,727. Total assets increased from $2,977,536 to $3,145,149. Property accounts stands at $2,365,941, compared with $2,328,648.

Canadian Newsprint Co. is Incorporated

INCORPORATION of the Canadian Newsprint Company, Limited, with head office in Montreal, is an event of considerable interest to the newsprint industry. The new company which has a capitalization of $5,000,000 preferred stock and 10,000 common shares of no par value, has arranged to acquire the G. H. Mead Company, the Canadian Export Paper Company, and St. Maurice Sales Company, Limited. Through these subsidiary companies, the Canadian Newsprint Company will have for sale a daily output of approximately 5,000 tons newsprint paper; being the combined production of the following Canadian mills: Laurentide Company, Ltd., Price Brothers and Company, Ltd., Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, St. Maurice Valley Corporation, Canada Paper Company, Ste. Anne Paper Company, Ltd., Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Fort William Paper Company, Ltd., Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., Manitoba Paper Company, Ltd., Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd.

The aim of the new sales company will be the energetic broadening of the market for Canadian newsprint, through the development of overseas business. Through the merger of the above selling organizations, it is felt that three factors will materially contribute toward more economical distribution namely, the lowering of selling costs due to the elimination of duplication in selling effort, the saving in freight by shipping from the mill best favored by geographical location and the better service to publishers with quick and assured deliveries. The new company will handle the products of mills well located with reference to the American market, as well as the export market with 6 mills located on tidewater.

The directors of the new company will be: George Chahoon Jr., Sir Herbert S. Holt, George H. Mead, Alexander Smith, John H. Price, J. H. Gundy, G. H. Montgomery, Frank W. Clarke, W. N. Hurlbut. The officials of the company will consist of W. N. Hurlbut, president; E. L. Crooker, vice-president; T. T. Waller, vice-president; Frank B. Common, secretary. It is expected that the new company will commence operations immediately.

Central Leather Business Improving

REPORTS from Boston state that business has improved with this Company and other sole leather tanners, and that prices are showing a firmer tendency, says A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. in their weekly digest of Canadian security markets. Tannery operations with Central Leather and other factors in the sole leather business were considerably higher than they were a few months ago, while stocks of leather on hand has been reduced to a normal basis. Larger output is now more in keeping with current demand. Average operations of the industry were probably 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. of capacity.

Wood Distillates and Wood Extracts Industry

PRODUCTION of wood distillates and extracts in Canada in 1926 amounted in value to $1,734,993, a decline of 13 per cent. from 1925 and the lowest output value on record for this industry, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Only 9 establishments were in operation in 1926 as against 10 in 1925 and 12 in 1924. There were 5 distillation plants in Ontario, 2 distillation plants and 1 refinery in Quebec, while 1 other concern in the latter province extracted turpentine as a main product.

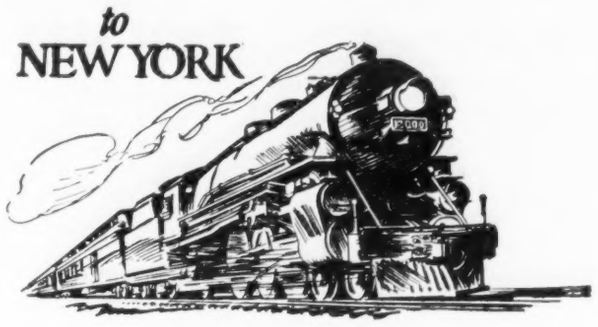
Employing a capital of $2,217,649, the 9 plants gave work to an average of 255 persons during the year and used raw materials worth $827,575 in the manufacturing operations. In 1925 an average of 309 persons were employed and materials used cost $847,663. The value added by manufacturing was $967,418 in 1926 as compared with 1,142,333 in 1925.

Charcoal, methyl hydrate, acetate of lime, acetic acid, formaldehyde and turpentine were the principal products.

Exports of methyl hydrate during 1926 showed a decline to 37,196 gallons as compared with 153,419 gallons in 1925 and 155,335 gallons in 1924. Synthetic methanol made in Germany has seriously affected Canada's export market for this commodity.

Lehigh Valley Service

to NEW YORK



An overnight trip to NEW YORK may be made conveniently on The Lehigh Limited which arrives at the **Pennsylvania Station in the heart of the city.** A rock-ballasted roadbed equipped with the heaviest rail in general railroad use promises a pleasant, comfortable trip Leave Toronto via Canadian National Railways.

Standard Time

GOING	Leaves Toronto	5.45 p.m.
	Arrives New York	8.10 a.m.
RETURNING	Leaves New York	6.20 p.m.
	Arrives Toronto	8.55 a.m.

Diner Serving Dinner and Breakfast in Each Direction.

Tickets, reservations, and information at City Ticket Office, Canadian National Railways, or Lehigh Valley Office, 13 King Street West, Toronto. Phone Elgin 2214-2215.

F. V. HIGGINBOTTOM, Canadian Passenger Agent.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond

NOW HERE!

America's Proven Fastest Stock Car

New "Challenger" Model

SAFETY STUTZ

80½ Miles Per Hour is its Guaranteed Top-Speed
85¼ Miles Per Hour is its A.A.A. Record Speed

[A "Challenger" Safety Stutz won the Atlantic City Stock Car Race with actual, sustained speed about 5 miles faster than its guaranteed speed.]

NOT every car that talks about speed is giving it.

Not every car that talks about power has it.

It is time for the automobile buyer to buy performance rather than promise.

Some cars that claim most in speed, on the printed page, show only moderate speed on the speedway.

Some cars that indicate high speed on their own speedometers will register very ordinary speed by the impartial stop-watch.

The first speed announcement made by the Safety Stutz was a GUARANTEE; the second was an A. A. A. RECORD; the third is another A. A. A. RECORD, given above.

STUTZ SPEED IS STAMPED STERLING. It is there—in the car that you buy

Yet the surpassing speeds of the Safety Stutz Challenger Models are not emphasized merely to prove that the Stutz is America's Fastest Stock Car.

These speeds are tangible, visible proof of the real power possessed by the Safety Stutz. And this power means much more to the motorist than simply speed.

The *ability* to make 80 miles an hour is necessary to the conservative driver if he wants to get the smoothest, sweetest 50 or 60 that an automobile can give. It is necessary to him if he is to take long, steep hills easily and rapidly. It is necessary to him so that he may always have accelerating ability, even at high speeds. It is necessary to him in order that he may avoid the strain on his motor and the shortening of motor-life that comes with lack of adequate reserve power. It is necessary to him as a safety measure — a stressed piece of machinery is a dangerous piece of machinery.

Those are the real reasons why the Challenger Safety Stutz has a motor actually delivering, in the hands of the owner, over 100 horsepower; and the reasons, too, why the Challenger models are capable of top-speeds beyond any reasonable or lawful road speed.

Think of the delightful, wind-blown sensation of floating along at 50 to 60 miles an hour with your throttle only about *half-open!* Imagine the added ease of handling that comes with such a flow of power. Picture to yourself the veritable disdain of the bogey hills that a car so powered can express. Estimate the inevitable lengthening of life that such a wealth of reserve power confers.

The speed of the Safety Stutz is just another proof of the superior all 'round value that this advanced automobile offers in its price-class.

We invite you to ride in, and drive, an exact duplicate of the winning Challenger Safety Stutz.

GUARANTEED SPEED CAPABILITIES OF CHALLENGER MODELS SAFETY STUTZ

Stop-watch timing, at the rate of:

78½ miles per hour for 5-passenger "Challenger" Sedan.
80½ miles per hour for 2-passenger "Challenger" Speed ter.

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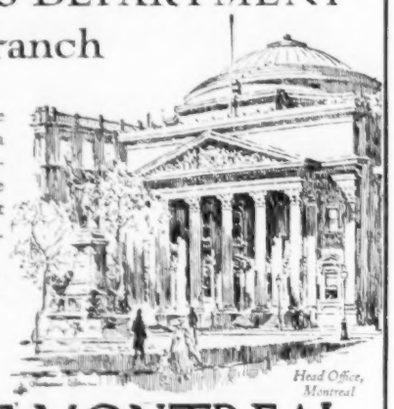

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PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Seventy-Eighth Annual Report

BALANCE SHEET on 31st DECEMBER, 1926

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital paid-up	$ 6,000,000	Mortgages on Property	$ 58,887,511
Life Assurance Funds	917,914,925	Loans on Parochial and other Public Rates	57,220,243
Insurance Funds, other Departments	8,513,227	Loans on Life Interests	3,364,793
Investment Reserve Funds, Ordinary and Industrial Branches, at 1st January	38,750,000	Loans on Reversions	139,568
Common Contingency Fund, including Transfer from Industrial Branch Revenue Account	7,500,000	Loans on Stocks and Shares	4,729,750
Contingency Funds	4,066,827	Loans on Company's Policies	22,288,095
Claims Unpaid	2,634,862	Loans to Educational Institutions	92,322
Annuities Due and Unpaid	14,791	Investments:—	
Outstanding Commission and Expenses	1,075,000	5 per cent. War Loans 1929-47	380,405
Due to Re-Insurance Companies	718,908	5 per cent. National War Bonds 1928	99,906
Deposit as Security for Return of Securities Borrowed	49,800	British Government Securities	354,101,284
Reserve for Income Tax	65,682	Bank of England Stock	769,070
Sundry Creditors	3,034	Municipal and County Securities, United Kingdom	20,150,211
Reserve for Bonus to Members of Company's Outdoor Staff	2,336,146	Indian and Colonial Government Securities, Provincial and Municipal	67,348,386
Balance Standing to Credit of Profit and Loss Account	4,375,000	Foreign Government Securities, Provincial and Municipal	67,609,502
		Railway Stocks and Bonds, Home and Foreign	259,394,023
		Rent Charges	1,050,486
		Freehold Ground Rents and Scotch Feu Duties	24,666,856
		Leasehold Ground Rents	23,441
		House Property	28,439,826
		Life Interests	177,145
		Reversions	2,402,123
		Agents' Balances	263,415
		Outstanding Premiums	6,280,893
		Outstanding Interests, Dividends and Rents	1,378,818
		Interest, Dividends, and Rents Accrued but not Payable	4,482,150
		Due from Re-Insurance Companies	917,541
		Sundry Debtors	3,230
		Bills Receivable	498,784
		Marine Stamps	2,792
		Cash in Hand and on Deposit	6,845,612
	$994,008,202		$994,008,202

(Above figures computed at $5 to the £)

We have examined the cash transactions (receipts and payments), affecting the accounts of the Assets and investments for the year ended December 31st, 1926, and we find the same in good order and properly vouched. We have also examined the Deeds, Share Certificates and Bonds in possession of the Company and have verified by Certificates of Bankers or other Depositaries the Securities and Cash in their custody, which together represent the Assets and Investments set out in the above Account as on 31st December, 1926.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

17th February, 1927.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA — MONTREAL

KENNETH THOM, Manager for Canada.

Canada's Services in Communication

(*Continued from Page 13*)

as they were, had stimulated, rather than squelched, the desire for telegraphic communication between the continents of Europe and America. It was no longer something in the nature of a luxury that would be a nice thing to possess. It had in the mind of the public developed into a necessity. And necessity being the "mother of invention," it followed that something had to be done to bring about the desired result.

"If we cannot, from Canada's front door, carry wires to Europe via the Atlantic," in effect argued a certain group of optimists, "let us see what can be done by way of Behring Strait, which is only thirty-eight miles in width at its narrowest point, rather than waste time, energy and money in further attempts to lay a workable cable across more than two thousand miles of mountains, valleys and plateaus that cover the bed of the Atlantic at approximately its narrowest point between North America and Europe."

Those who favored the latter proposal began in 1864 to put their ideas into practise by organizing the Western Union Telegraph Company for the purpose of constructing a telegraph line from San Francisco along the California, British Columbia, and Alaskan coasts to Behring Strait, across which a cable was to be laid to Siberia, through which connection was to be made with the telegraphic systems of Europe. In 1865 the route of the proposed line was surveyed through British Columbia and actual construction work began the spring of the following year. By September, 1866, construction work had extended several hundred miles through British Columbia to Fort Stager, on the Skeena river, in the vicinity of the present town of Hazelton, when the surprising news reached the construction staff that another cable had not only been laid across the Atlantic, but that it was functioning successfully. While this unexpected news put an end to construction work, the company, in anticipation that the Atlantic cable might, like its predecessor eight years before, ultimately cease to function, continued exploration of the route during the ensuing winter. Then the enterprise was abandoned. But while the attempt was abortive as far as the linking up of North America and Europe was concerned, in another respect it was not: Thirty-odd years later, as a result of the opening up of the Klondike gold fields, the Canadian Government utilized the abandoned line when linking up Dawson City with the telegraph system of the Dominion.

***

THE cable that had, by its success, caused the abandonment of the proposed line across Behring Strait, was laid by the Great Eastern. It extended from Valentia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and had a length of 2,370 miles. Having finished this task, the Great Eastern grappled for the cable she had lost the year before over one thousand miles from the Irish coast and recovered it in water two miles deep. This was spliced to the cable on board and the end was landed at Heart's Content, thereby connecting the two continents with two submarine cable lines. Festivities and congratulations were again the order of the day. Queen Victoria once more cabled congratulations to the President of the United States, who at this time was Andrew Johnson, noted in history for his impeachment by Congress.

With the success that attended the venture of 1866, cable laying in other parts of the world followed. To-day six transoceanic cables have a terminus in Canada — five on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific coast, the latter connecting the Dominion with Australia and New Zealand.

Canada is to-day the pivotal point in the Atlantic submarine cable system, and the same may be said of the wireless system, communication, through the establishment of stations at various strategical points, having for nearly a quarter of a century been had with the outside world. It may be taken for granted, judging from the experimental airship and aeroplane flights that have already taken place, that Canada will lie within the route of regular trans-Atlantic air services when they become an established fact, while recent tests have already given assurance of what may be expected in respect to the radio beam wireless telephone.

Canadian Goodrich Readjusts Capitalization

CANADIAN GOODRICH COMPANY, LIMITED, of Kitchener, Ont., (formerly Ames, Holden Tire and Rubber Company Limited), has recently completed major steps effecting a change in its capital structure, which should place shareholders of the company in a more favorable position to realize a return on their holdings.

While discharging all of its obligations to the holders of $250,000 of first mortgage bonds, the situation of the company during the past three years has not permitted the payment of interest on $1,048,600 of income bonds. Besides this interest in arrears, amounting to $220,206, dividends in arrears on preferred stock aggregated $63,000 as of December 31, 1926.

New capital in comparatively large amount was ascertained to be necessary to the realization by the company of its real possibilities, and the management felt the need for immediate and positive steps. The B. F. Goodrich Company approved a request to supply over $1,250,000 in new capital, taking therefore new no par common shares of the company on the basis of $25 per share, but stipulated that certain definite changes would have to be made in the capital structure before the new capital could be advanced.

At a meeting of the holders of the income bonds of the company at Montreal on April 28, and at a meeting of the preferred and common shareholders at Toronto on the following day, the security holders of the company approved the various steps on which the advance of the new capital was conditioned.

By unamimous vote of the holders of 80 per cent. of the income bonds outstanding the bondholders waived interest in arrears, amounting to $220,206, and agreed to suspend until July 1, 1930, the cumulative interest features on the bonds so that interest during the intervening period shall be paid if earned, but shall not accumulate if not earned and paid.

At a joint meeting of the preferred and common shareholders held in Toronto on the following day, April 29, convened under the provisions of section 112a of the Companies' Act, the shareholders approved without dissent the provisions of a scheme of arrangement proposed by the management for the completion of the program of capital reconstruction.

The arrangement thus approved by the shareholders involved the waiver by preferred shareholders of $63,000 in accumulated dividends, the cancellation of the preferred stock and the exchange of preferred stock on a share for share basis for new no par common stock, of which 100,000 shares were authorized. The common shareholders approved the cancellation of the present common stock and the exchange for shares of the new no par stock on a basis of twenty shares of the old common stock for one share of the new no par stock.

AN EASTERN HOLIDAY IN A PLEASANT PLACE

Pictou Lodge, Pictou, N. S.

Pictou Lodge, near Pictou, Nova Scotia, will solve the problem of your eastern holiday this year. Imagine spending a few weeks by the ocean with a log bungalow colony as a home.

This delightful Lodge caters to those who wish a really different vacation setting. It nestles amongst the pines, and round about are smooth courts for tennis, broad driveways for motoring, swift streams for fishing and a tricky course for worth-while golf.

Full information about this "different" summer resort will be gladly supplied you by any Agent of Canadian National Railways.

COULD THIS HAPPEN TO YOUR FAMILY?

SOME time ago, two elderly maiden ladies, sisters, were bequeathed an estate by their father, a successful merchant, their brother being appointed Trustee, with instructions to invest the capital and pay the income to them monthly, for their support and maintenance.

For some time they received from him the income representing a satisfactory return on the trust fund. After a few years, however, the failure of the payments caused them some uneasiness. On investigation, they found that he had lost the funds through speculation and that they were left penniless.

Such a misfortune could not have happened if this Corporation had been appointed the Trustee of the Fund. Speculation with trust funds finds no place within the walls of this Corporation's offices. All funds administered by us are invested in safe and sound, interest-bearing investments, those authorized by law for the investment of trust funds, or by the document appointing us.

Safeguard your family by appointing as the Executor and Trustee of your Will

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Established 1882

HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., LL.D., *President*

W. G. WATSON, *General Manager* H. M. FORBES, *Asst. General Manager*

Toronto Montreal Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver

Established 1910

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113

Satisfactory Service Guaranteed.

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RELATIVE TO ESTATES—Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Management of Properties, Collection of Rents, Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

FINANCIAL AGENTS—Investments Made—Securities Held.

INSURANCE BROKERS—All Lines—Fire, Marine, Accident, Liability, etc., placed in best companies at lowest rates.

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We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.

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SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 28, 1927

The Palace of Versailles

Its Beauty and Luxury in the Days of the Kings Recalled—Royal Extravagance Which Brought About the Republic

By Charlotte M. Storey

BEAUTIFUL HALL AT VERSAILLES AND THE TABLE ON WHICH THE PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED

THE Palace of Versailles has been the theatre of events of stupendous importance, not only to a nation, but to *nations*. At different times, the eyes of almost the whole world have been focused, simultaneously, on this historic edifice.

It was in the *galeries des glaces*, the Hall of Mirrors, June 28th, 1919, that the Treaty of Peace was signed between the Allied Powers and the Germans, and in the town of Versailles, the inter-allied war councils were held.

In 1871, a previous peace treaty was signed between France and Germany, and in the Hall of Mirrors, the king of Prussia, grandfather of the ex-Kaiser, was proclaimed emperor of Germany. At this time, the French government was moved from Paris to Versailles, where it remained for a number of years.

It was while the French court was resident in Versailles that the Monarchial régime reached the apex of its dazzling splendor during the reign of Louis XIV, and under Louis XVI it became the cradle of the French Revolution, which lost the crown of France to the Bourbons and eventually changed the government from that of a monarchy to a republic.

The memory of the unhappy Marie-Antoinette, at whose birth—we are told—the sea rolled back, will ever be associated with this royal palace. To Versailles came this little daughter of Marie-Therese of Austria to be the child-bride of the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI, and a few years later, both were driven forth in misery and humiliation, never to return.

Previous to taking up their residence at Versailles, the official home of the Court was in the Louvre, Paris, but when Louis XIV came to the throne, he found a small *rendezvous de chase* at Versailles, which so captivated his fastidious taste that he engaged Mansart, the foremost architect of the day, to make plans to greatly enlarge and finish it up as befitted the dignity of himself and his successors, announcing his intention of moving the court to it from the Louvre.

To this, his minister, Colbert, offered strenuous objections, but without avail, and finally was obliged to find the money to finance the king's project.

On May 6th, 1682, Louis removed his court to the new Palace, and at the time there were still 36,000 men and 6,000 horses engaged about the place. The actual cost, when completed, was estimated at £240,000, a tremendous amount of money for that age. The Court remained there until the end of the reign of Louis XVI, when it was driven out by the Revolution.

The first royal occupant of the Palace was a man of luxurious taste, who furnished it in keeping with the magnificence that he considered due to the Roi Soleil, as he was fond of calling himself. There he lived in such gorgeous splendor that the nation was almost bankrupted. His magnificence was the wonder of the world, his armies were victorious in battle, and he was the idol of his people—Louis XIV lived as monarchs then lived, but in middle life repented of his sins and gave up his loves for his soul's sake.

Louis XV built the theatre and otherwise improved and enlarged the palace, which was later devastated by the vandals of the Revolution. When Napoleon became Emperor, he undertook to restore it with the intention of reinstating the court there, but found it too expensive, and it was left for Louis Philippe to conceive the idea of making this former home of the French court a *musée national des gloires de la France* and opening it to the public.

The decorations, damaged during the Revolution, were restored as far as possible, and statues and furnishings collected or duplicated and replaced, so that to-day, those who have eyes to see may read of the glory as well as the scars of a nation, clearly depicted on canvases and in mural decorations, in tapestries and marbles.

The gardens designed by Le Notre are as beautiful as ever. Though the statues that border the walks and adorn the gardens and woods are moss-grown and weather-stained, they have lost none of their dignity.

The grand spectacle of the fountains at play may be seen on the first Sunday of the months from May to September, on holidays and special occasions. When the sun is shining, they are like a million liberated, dancing prisms. From the illustration of the garden, one gets an idea of how many fountains there are and where they are placed.

In an afternoon's visit to Versailles, one gets hardly more than a bird's eye glimpse, and yet, even that is well worth while. From wing to wing; from floor to floor, and from court to court one goes, hurriedly perhaps, but always finding priceless relics of a dethroned monarchy and its splendor. There is gallery after gallery, the walls of which are covered with the portraits of kings and queens, dauphins and dauphinesses, heroes and court favorites; pictures of warriors of fadeless memory and the battles they fought and won, till one wonders if France has ever really been wholly at peace with the world, and how she has survived the shedding of so much blood.

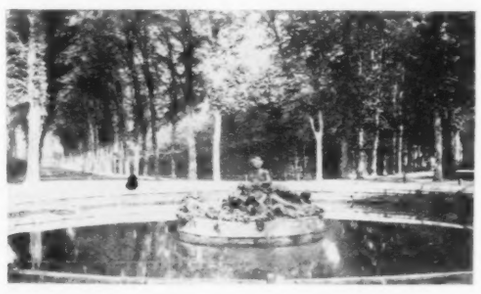
The sympathy between France and the United States is demonstrated by the *Salle de l'Indépendance Américaine* installed in 1919. It will be remembered that the army of France took a prominent part in the war of Independence, and the first official intimation of the victory received at the Palace was brought to Marie Antoinette while she was present at a ball given in the Palace, and caused great rejoicing.

Perhaps the most interesting group of apartments to the greatest number of people are those of the kings and queens. According to the literature descriptive of the Palace, the *chambre de la reine* dates back to the reign of Louis XIV, but was remodelled under the next two monarchs. Marie Therese, the neglected but devoted wife of the Sun King, died here; Louis XV was born here; also the four children of Louis and Marie Antoinette. On the ceilings there are five beautiful paintings illustrating Charity, Plenty, Fidelity and Prudence, and the tapestries hanging on the walls tell the story of Esther. In one of this suite, there is a painted silk casket, presented by the city of Paris to Marie Antoinette to hold the baby linen of the dauphin. In an adjoining room, called the Presence Chamber, the queens lay in state after death, awaiting burial. On the walls there are priceless gobelins, and here too is the beautiful mother of pearl jewel casket of Marie Antoinette, who more than any other queen seems to dominate the precincts of the Palace, just as Louis XIV dominates more than any of the kings.

The *chambre de Louis XIV* was done in white and gold paneling, which has been preserved, and the gilt railing in front of the bed is said to be authentic, while the lace bedspread and other furnishings are of a later date. The grand Monarch died in this room. But the renowned *galerie des glaces* is, after all, the chief objective of all who visit the Palace, especially since the great war, because it was there the Treaty which ended the terrible struggle was signed.

Seventeen deep windows, matched with mirrors on the opposite wall, look out upon the terrace, taking in part of the garden and the fountains. It is a long, narrow room (239 ft. by 35 ft.), and during the monarchy, state balls and other ceremonious gatherings took place here. The ceiling is adorned with paintings by LeBrun, depicting the victories of the Sun King and France governing alone. In the niches in the wall, there are copies of antique statues. At one end is the *Salon de la Guerre*, and at the other, the *Salon de la Paix*, all part of the grand ensemble, with similar decorations.

Basin de Latone in the Parc de Versailles.



Basin de Flore et Allée du Printemps, Parc de Versailles.

One enters these rooms with mixed feelings, and tries to picture the momentous scene of June 28th, 1919. The serious set faces of those whose duty it was to sign the Treaty for their respective countries; the tense moment as the outside world waited for the sound of a scratching pen; then the vital moment past, Lloyd George, true to the sportsmanship characteristics of his country, steps forward and offers his hand to the representative of Germany, while Foch, true also to his national instincts, bows coldly to the man who is his traditional enemy, notwithstanding treaties.

The approach to the Palace of Versailles is a little disillusioning. But after one has passed the *Place d'Armes* and through the outer courts, interest begins to revive. Inside the Court of Honor, there is a double row of statues, of men whom France delights to honor, and a bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV. In front of the facade, between the two wings, is the Marble Court with the Marble staircase leading to the rooms on the upper floor of the Palace. It was here, in the marble court, that Louis XIV used to sit in the summer evenings listening to Molière's plays, and it was here also, that the angry market women came, demanding the heads of Louis XVI and his unfortunate Queen. From this Court those who had access to it watched for the rising signal (a large playing card) of the king, and when a king passed away, it was on one of the balconies overlooking it, that the herald came to announce: *le roi est mort!* and then: *Vive le roi!*

The most imposing view of the Palace is from the terrace at the back, where one also gets a comprehensive view of the gardens, where the Grand Canal carries the eye down a broad silver ribbon bordered in green that stretches away across the gardens to the woods with their stately old trees and greying statues; away across the Queen's garden, the scene of the diamond necklace scandal, the fountains where gilded frogs and lizards play in the basins, and on to the *Orangerie* containing 12,000 orange trees, the oldest of which has survived four hundred years, and on to the Trianons, where many important historical events were enacted, and where kings and queens spent tragic moments of their lives, and it was through the portals of the Trinons that some of them passed forever from the stage. Louis le Grand Monarch, having built up a splendour around his Court at Versailles, wearied of it, and built the original Trinon for a resort for himself and a few friends, usually ladies, when Court life became too strenuous. This was called the Porcelain Tower, because of the Chinese pottery decorations which were, at this time, just beginning to have a vogue in France. The gardens were magnificent, and it became quite the thing to have a Trinon on country estates.

Madame Montespan was the frequent companion of Louis at the Trinon, but when he passed from her influence to that of Madame Maintenon, said to have been his wife but never acknowledged as Queen of France, she exerted a different influence, and, wishing to forget his folly, gave instructions to Mansart, the architect of Versailles, to pull it down and build a new and more beautiful one. This was done, and it became the home of Madame Maintenon, and much of the time of members of the Royal Family were spent there.

The furnishing was most lavish, and no expense was spared on the grounds. It is recorded that in the evening when the dew distilled the perfume from the blossoms, the air was so laden with the perfume of helitrope, jasamine, and tuber roses that one could scarcely stay outside. There were little flotillas on the miniature rivers that carried gay parties, but with the demise of Louis XIV the picturesque history of the Grand Trinon was over. On the day that his marriage with Josephine was dissolved Napoleon went to the Grand Trinon, where he remained a week, while Josephine also left the Palace and went to Malmaison, the home given her by the Emperor.

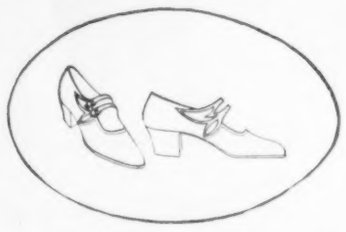
The Petit Trinon was built by Louis XV, and history connects the names of Pompadour and du Barry with it, although he gave it to his queen Marie, and during the next reign, Louis XVI gave it to Marie Antoinette, who disliked the restraints of Court Life, and longed for one where she would have to observe fewer formalities.

It was at the Petit Trinon that the queen committed some of the indiscretions that led to scandals, which during her trial added to her unpopularity. But we are told that the legends that exist concerning the king and queen living in the thatched cottages of the hamlet on the estate and playing at the simple life of shepherds and shepherdesses are without foundation, although the queen and her ladies might have amused themselves by making butter in the queen's marble-faced dairy.

The gardens of the Petit Trinon, like those of the Grand Trinon, were magnificently laid out, but Marie Antoinette, wearying of their formality, had them transformed into English gardens, and it is through her interest in the botanical value of the gardens of both Trianons that they are extant to-day. After the Revolution, when they became the property of the State, some time elapsed while those in charge were deciding the best way of disposing of the plants so that they might be preserved, many of them being very rare, and in the interval, revolutionary fever subsided and the State became sensible to the vast historical asset they had in these two estates, and so the Trianons were preserved, and to-day anyone may visit them and see much of the glory and splendour that was once the glory as well as the reproach of Royalty.

HALL OF MIRRORS IN THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES WHERE THE PEACE TREATY—AFTER THE GREAT WAR—WAS SIGNED.

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



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Black Satin
Patent Leather
Black Kid

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The Weekly Burden

WEEKLY—fifty-two times a year—year in and year out—the burden of Ironing Day rests on the shoulders of someone in your household.

Someone—perhaps you—must stand for hours—lifting—dragging—pushing a heavy, hot iron over a seemingly endless number of sprinkled pieces.

It is a burden that need not be yours. Thousands of women have found a new way—the easy, quick and better Simplex way—of doing the weekly ironing.

In one effortless hour the Simplex Ironer will iron the whole week's wash. You sit comfortably at the Simplex—in go the pieces—you merely guide them through. They come out as though by magic—beautifully ironed, better than you can do them by hand.

Before another Tuesday brings the usual weekly burden let us show you the Simplex way.

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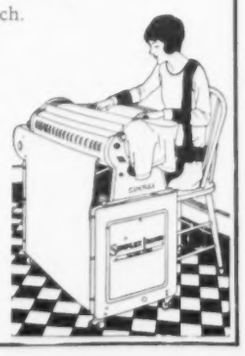

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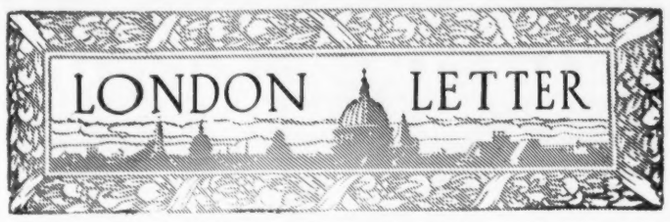

I KNOW I have wearied you with remarks about the weather for many weeks past, but bear with me while I again sing a pean of praise for the glorious sunshine and warmth of the past fortnight. There are cynics who tell us that the summer is over and we shall have cold and dreary weather for weeks to come, but I don't believe it. I have known too many fine summers in England to suppose that this most heartening weather is meant to satisfy us with the summer of 1927.

Golden Days

Naturally the Courts and the presentations to the King and Queen interest a great many people, and the daily papers for a long time beforehand constantly give advice to debutantes who are to be presented, or tell an interested world exactly what a girl who is being presented has to do and to wear. A great many pretty girls are being presented this year. In fact, the average of good looks seems to be higher than ever, and no one needs to be told that regularly in the social columns by reason of their great position or their fortunes.

AT EPSOM
Lord Lonsdale and Princess Mary.

The visitors are loud in their praise, and the new comers who have been brought up on humorous tales about the English climate are loud in their expressions of surprise that we should have days and days of summer weather in May, with the flowers almost at their best.

Motoring up from the sea last Sunday we were enthralled by the beauty of the trees, all in their freshest green, and of the flowering trees: fruit blossoms and other blossoms, making masses of fairylike perfection. The views one gets every now and then over meadows and woods, and across to the great Sussex Downs, the sight of cottages and matured gardens, the glimpses of old gray stone or brick houses, facing the sun and looking as if peace and comfort were to be found within those walls, must make even the most critical realize the great charm of the English country, and the deep, if inarticulate affection in which her children hold their Mother England.

* * *

IN FAIR Sussex-by-the-Sea the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, who is so well known to a host of Canadians, has a summer house, and a dairy farm, where she raises Jersey cattle which are the envy and admiration of all the people interested in farms and dairy farming. I dare not say just what the best of these Jersey cows yield, but it is something amazing, and the butter is as yellow as gold. Mrs. Guest manages her cattle with some originality, for she refuses to submit on their behalf to the tests and inoculations about which some people are obsessed, preferring to depend upon good quarters, good feeding, perfect cleanliness, and what may be called "the human touch." The result certainly appears eminently satisfactory.

Dairy Farming

* * *

LONDON is very gay and very bright just now, and the gaiety rises steadily through the next few weeks, until all the great social events are over, and, late in the summer the whirl becomes a mild round of last-minute festivities before people go off to Cowes and to Scotland for rest and fresh air.

Gay London

As has often been mentioned before in this Letter, the gaiety is not confined to the rich and the socially important. There are any number of delightful happenings in which the many can share, and there are always smaller dances and receptions given by those whose names do not figure regularly in the social columns by reason of their great position or their fortunes.

English beauties are very hard to beat.

Among the Canadians to be presented on May 25th—how appropriately arranged for Empire Day!—are Lady Davis, of Montreal, Miss Evelyn Fleming, of Toronto, and Mrs. Raymond Willis, of Toronto. Miss Mary E. Money, of Vancouver, Miss Willa Price and Miss Jean Price, of Quebec, and Mrs. J. Stewart MacLennan and Miss Victoria Tytus, of Sydney.

A great many Canadians are over here now, and some are already returning, among them Mrs. Huntley Drummond, of Montreal, who sails for home shortly. Mrs. Madge MacBeth, the Canadian writer, is now in London, and Miss Ellen Ballon, the brilliant Montreal pianist, has returned to London after her concert tour on the Continent, and is giving a concert here on the 26th May. Quite apart from her musical ability, Miss Ellen Ballon is a most attractive person, with a vivid face and an animated friendly manner.

* * *

NEXT week there will be a very interesting gathering of literary folk when the Femina Vie Heureuse prize from France for the best work of imagination by one who is not yet famous, is bestowed upon Miss Radclyffe Hall, for her book, "Adam's Breed"; and the Bookman prize for a similar French work is given to the French author. Mr. John Galsworthy is to present the prizes, and Mrs. Belloc Lowndes will speak on Literary friendship between France and England. I hear that Sir Edmund Gosse, who is a famous upholder of Anglo-French amity, will speak, and there is sure to be quite a turn-out of literary people, as Sheila Kaye-Smith and a number of other well-known women writers are on the English committee.

Literary News

* * *

THE Colonial Office Conference, which is now being held, has brought together some of the men who might well be called the makers of Empire. They come from the Gold Coast (Sir Gordon Guggisberg, the retiring governor, is a Canadian), Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Jamaica, Fiji, and a number of other places. Many points will come up for discussion, but it is hoped that special stress will be laid on the subject of films which are shown in colonies where there is a large native population.

Films in Tropics

Mary Macleod Moore

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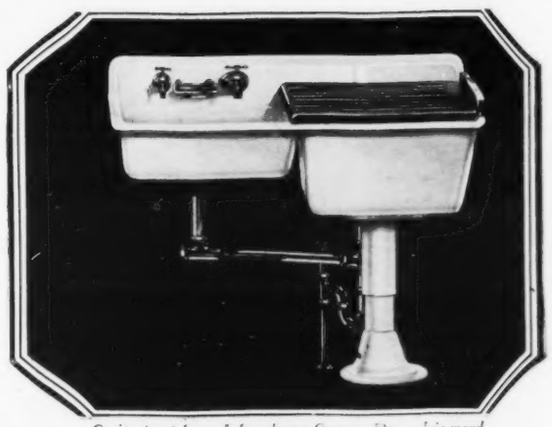

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The first day of the Spring meet of the Ontario Jockey Club was not at all satisfactory so far as weather was concerned, but from the standpoint of attendance thirty thousand people ignored the lowering skies and were as enthusiastic spectators as though brilliant sunshine had been their portion. The only quarrel with the weather was Madame La Mode's, for spring fashions are not effectively displayed in cold rainy weather. So dames and damoiselles who had prepared for an effective parade of gowns and hats and smart shoes in the Members' Enclosure had to appear in raincoats, which, by the way, are no longer the horrors they used to be, but now blossom forth in rose and violet, and yellow and green, and ravishing blues, supple as silk and smartly cut, so that no one need be loath to appear in one. These were very conspicuous in the grey weather and on the background of green lawn in front of the members' enclosure. Satin and silk coats, with handsome fur garniture, and even the all fur coat, concealed the pretty frocks beneath. But smart shoes were the rule, and the small hat in flower-like colors still held its own. So much for Madame La Mode.

An interesting moment in the interval before the races began was the state arrival of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon, who drove with postillions and outriders the whole length of the applauding grand stand to the entrance to the Members' Enclosure, where they were met by the President of the Ontario Jockey club, Mr. A. E. Dyment, and the Directors, while the band of the 48th Highlanders played first "O Canada" and on the arrival at the Members' Enclosure, "God Save the King." With their Excellencies was their son, Captain the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, and their staff, Colonel Snow, Captain the Hon. Viscount Hardinge, and Captain Price-Davis. Following the entry of the Vice-Regal party, the Government House party, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, arrived and were welcomed and escorted to their box. A lovely sheaf of mauve and yellow iris was presented to Lady Willingdon by Mrs. Landry, of Montreal, who is visiting her parents, the President of the Ontario Jockey Club and Mrs. A. E. Dyment. Mrs. Humphrey Snow, who accompanied Lady Willingdon, was also the recipient of exquisite flowers. The Viscountess was in grey with a rose wrap, having deep grey fringes. She wore a grey satin hat and pearls for ornament. Mrs. Ross was in grey and silver, with wrap of Kolinsky, and large white crin hat with white flowers appliqued. Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Dyment also were presented with bouquets. Among those in the Members' Enclosure were, General Sir William Otter, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Major-General MacBrien, the Minister of Militia and Mrs. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt, Mr. Rankine Nesbitt, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick B. Robins, Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Christie, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Justice Hodgins, Mrs. Hodgins, Miss Estelle Hodgins, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, the Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Colonel Agar Adamson, Major and Mrs. J. Osler, Colonel and Mrs. Lindsay Gordon, Mr. George Blaikie, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mrs. Douglas Young, Kingston, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, General J. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Mrs. F. A. Anglin, of Ottawa, Hon. Mrs. Whittimore, Major W. Eaton, Oakville, Mrs. W. Southam, Mrs. MacBurney, Sarnia, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Burress, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCoo, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Watson, Mr. Victor Cawthra, Miss Isobel Cawthra, Miss Lucy MacLean Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Miss Adele Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Miss Beatrice MacLean Howard, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Miss Agnes Dunlop, Mr. J. A. MacLeod, Mrs. Phin, Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEacheren, Mr. Paterson, Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shaw, Dr. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Farley Clarke, Mrs. MacPherson, Miss Jean MacPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Arthur King, Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Miss Lily Maule, Hon. F. H. Phippen and Mrs. Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Rolph, Miss Rosel Pipon, Miss Belle Miln, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cameron, Mrs. C. A. Magrath, the Misses Magrath, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph King, Mrs. J. W. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Miss Laidlaw, Colonel Norman Perry, Mr. Gordon Perry, Miss Elizabeth Boyd, Miss Winifred Hoskin, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Colonel and Mrs. J. L. R. Parsons, Miss Miriam Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Finucane, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, Mrs. Draper Dobie, Mrs. Caldwell, London, England, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Mrs. Arthur Murray, Miss Mary Tugman, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Johnston, Miss Mary Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mr. W. Champ, Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Bolte, Mrs. Temple McMurrich, Miss Helen Ross, Mrs. John Ince, Mr. James Bain, Miss Margaret Bain, Miss Mary Humphrey.

* * *

The annual College tea given by Chancellor and Mrs. Jones to the Seniors of the University of New Brunswick and their friends, at the University, on Wednesday, in Fredericton, was a very delightful occasion. Over two hundred guests were present, and were received by the Chancellor and Mrs. Jones. The tea table in the dining-room was extremely pretty with its decorations of Spring flowers, and was presided over by Mrs. W. S. Carter, Mrs. B. C. Foster, Mrs. Kiertead, Mrs. C. McN. Steeres and Mrs. John Stevens. Mrs. Adam Cameron cut the ices.

Mrs. Albert Webster, formerly Miss Stockten, of Saint John, expects to arrive at her home in Shediac early in June. Mrs. Webster has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fritz Schaeffer, in Barcelona, Spain, where Mr. Schaeffer is manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mrs. Schaeffer and little daughter will accompany her mother when she arrives in Shediac, New Brunswick, next month.

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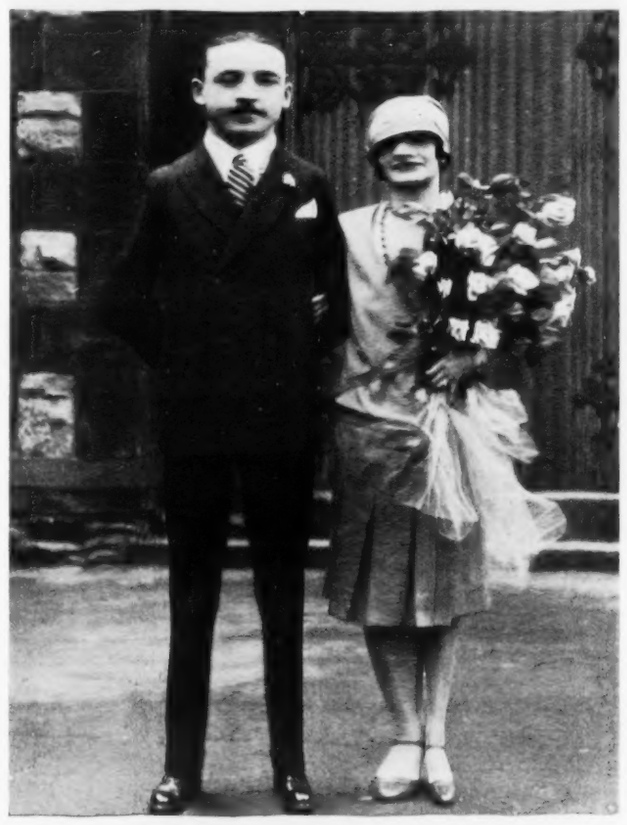
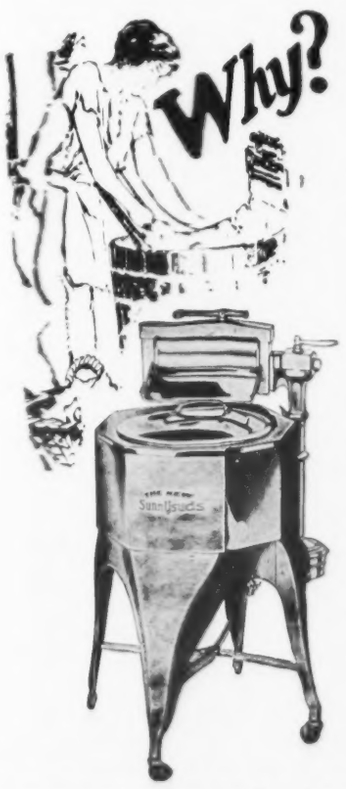


MR. AND MRS. DOUGLAS WINTERS McKEAN
Whose marriage took place recently in Saint John, N.B. The bride was formerly Miss Kathleen Gordon, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Robert Huntly Gordon, of Saint John. The bridegroom is Mr. Douglas Winters McKean, son of Mrs. John Winters McKean, and the late Mr. McKean, of Saint John.



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Eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilgar, of Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, whose marriage to Mr. Earl Bradshaw, youngest son of Mrs. Bradshaw and the late William Bradshaw, took place on June 1.
—Photo by Mr. Lyonde.

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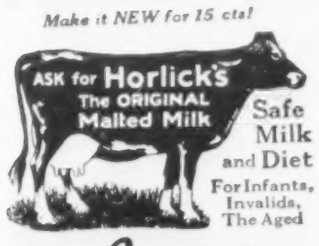

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MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE

THIS phrase, to do as one likes, which seems to indicate a short cut to Fairyland, this apparently simple recipe for perpetual happiness, is in reality extremely difficult to put into effect. Like the very simple directions for making coffee, nothing sounds easier, yet how rare, how lamentably rare, good coffee is!

To start with, it is uncommonly hard to disentangle what one *really* likes from what one thinks one likes or *ought* to like. So many things, delightful to imagine, are exceedingly tiresome when they *do* happen. Imagination turns up its nose scornfully at annoying details. It shows us travel without packing, picnics without spiders, marriage without responsibility, fame without detractors. So plausible it is that reason is usually hallucinated, and follows or is lugged along like an unwilling captive bound to imagination's chariot wheels. Events as a rule justify this reluctance—too late. But that does not make one more in love with reason. If "I told you so" is irritating from the lips of others, it is more unbearable still when said by, and to oneself.

The true test, therefore, of whether you really like doing a thing or not is your capacity for losing sight of those provoking and unexpected annoyances—which *always* occur in your general sense of enjoyment. If so *do*, if not *don't*, sounds a pretty safe rule. Followed strictly this would, I believe, delete a considerable number of rather painful pleasures. It might also be given a wider application. There are many games, but so few are worth a—scandal—as one could almost rewrite the ancient proverb.

Also a good deal is to be said for liking what one *has*. This would seem to be a natural gift almost as rare as genius. It is, however, a habit which can be cultivated. For one thing, if you do not like what you have you are never very sure of liking anything else. You have probably a wooden and unresponsive temperament, sometimes mistaken by its owner for intelligence, but which is, in fact, often nothing more than the spoilt child's inability to amuse itself with anything except the most expensive toys. If we *don't* enjoy dining in Soho when we *have* to, we shall never enjoy the Ritz. If we are peevish when we're poor, we shall be equally peevish rich. If we can't get on with our relations, the same lack of elasticity will make us in the end disagree with other people's.

It is noticeable, too, and rather queer when you come to think of it, that the people who most persistently do what they like or live their own lives—to use a charming old world phrase—not only do not seem, except in passing moments, filled with anything like "*joie de vivre*," but are often acutely restless and discontented. "Divine discontent," as it is often called, but that does not make it any more pleasant. I, who always want to do as I like and enjoy myself in spite of it, consider this a great injustice. Why should such conscientious labor in so laudable a cause be often so inadequately rewarded? Other people are apt inconsiderately to get in the way at times. So horribly selfish of them. But perhaps they are trying to do as they like, too!

They have no right to attempt any such thing if by doing so they interfere with others—that is to say, with me. But perhaps *you* are interfering with *them*. That, of course, is an entirely different matter.

* * *

IN THE Victorian Christmas the ghost played an important role, both in the magazines and round the fireside as the wind moaned in the chimney and the snowflakes silted against the window. Many a timid youngster climbed the stairs with "gooseflesh" and a sneaking dread of the dark. Every deserted mansion was haunted by mysterious lights, clanking chains, and blood-curdling moans, says Dr. Frederick Graves in the "Daily Mail".

Alas! To-day the ghost is out of fashion. Science has exploded many a bogey, and the modern youth, who reads natural science and thinks he knows all about psychology, is not to be imposed upon. He knows that "miracles" that puzzled other ages have to-day a common-place explanation.

We know now that ghosts are mostly figments of the subconscious mind that gives us dreams. Certain abnormal states, as when effete and toxic matters linger in the system, produce visions readily; even from errors of diet a person may have startling revelations.

That unconscious element that slumbers not and, when unfettered by the will of the conscious mind, can act by itself, as in hypnotism, somnambulism, automatic walking and writing, accounts for many queer things. Those myriad cells on the verge of the grey matter of the cerebrum are always storing impressions, and now and then they throw the surplus out, often jumbled together and wildly distorted, as in nightmare. There are two sides to the brain, and there have been many Jekylls and Hydes in real life.

But ghosts? Perhaps the only specimen of these unsubstantial figments that can be laid by the heels and tested is that known to the physiologist as Purkinje's Spectre.

This image is a tiny phantom that flickers for a moment, like a pale scarecrow, on the retina of the eye under certain conditions. It is not easy to see, but may be got by going along a dark passage with a lighted candle held at an angle, and is produced by the reflection of a tiny branching vein to the rods and cones of the retina. It has accounted for many a "ghost".

There are other Purkinje images and figures produced in a similar manner—a series of receding candle flames caused by reflections and refractions from the various lens surfaces of the eye.

It is the Purkinje phenomena also that gives the queer visions of figures going upstairs and disappearing into rooms seen by some very sensitive people (as when depressed and agitated by recent deaths) who also hear ghostly following footsteps on stairs and in corridors—from the vibrations of arterial bruits on the tympanum of the ear in moments of apprehension and nervousness.

Purkinje has much to answer for!

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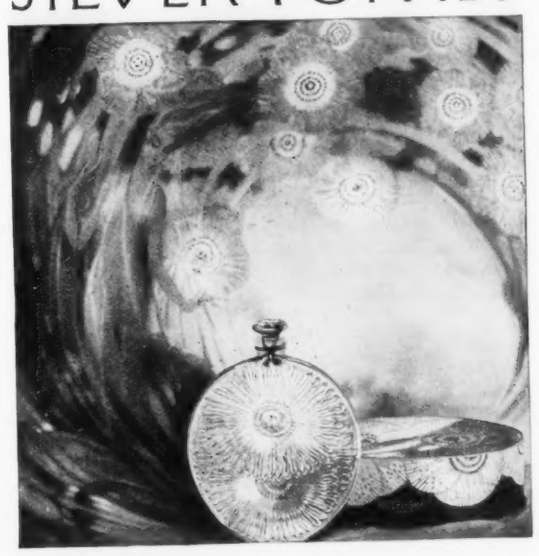

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SAUCE

To use H.P. is to realize the keenest enjoyment and satisfaction in meals.

The rich fruity mellowness and piquancy of H.P. is so delicious — it imparts a wealth of flavor to the plainest fare.

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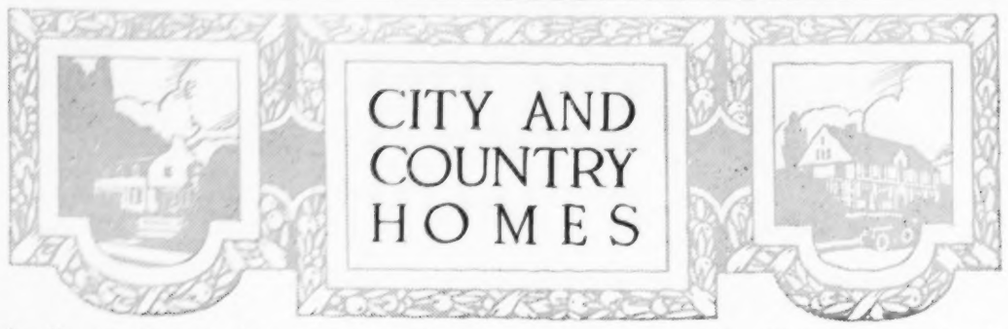

An English Domestic Design

By William G. Blakey, Architect

NO OTHER architectural style, perhaps, is so eminently suitable for residential work as English Domestic. It has an intimate, personal feeling, which immediately strikes the observer as belonging to a home. Another favorable feature is the manner in which doors and door windows may be of just the size, and in exactly the positions most desired, and do not have to be squeezed out of all resemblance to convenience, in order to conform with a set exterior. Here, full advantage has been taken of this adaptability to produce a home of great convenience and charm.

Entry is made through a vestibule having a good size coat closet. An archery in the hall separates the small part through which one would pass if going between the kitchen or cellar, and the front door; thus creating a sense of privacy in the main portion.

In addition to the service rooms, on the ground floor, are the dining room, foyer, sunroom, and living room; all roomy, and in contrast with the bedrooms, all skilfully planned to receive direct south light.

The living-room will meet all requirements of the most exacting. It is large, size 14 ft. by 24 ft.; has a fireplace in the centre of an end wall, a position in which trouble does not arise between hearth and rug; is profusely lighted through three large windows, having the most favored exposures; and is in convenient relation to other rooms.

Splendid opportunities for effective treatment would be presented by the dining room which is panelled and stained a warm dark antique brown.

The kitchen provides space for the labor-saving devices which Mrs. Homebuilder has so long had in her mind, and a little study will show the great convenience of its arrangement.

On the second floor are three bedrooms, each having a clothes closet, a tiled bathroom, and a large linen closet. The front bedroom has the luxury of a recessed fireplace and would indeed be a beautiful room.

A quiet but appropriate and effective color scheme has been used, with grey walls, vari-colored brown and green shingles, and brown window frames with white sash.

This home with concrete foundations, frame walls with roughcast stucco on metal lath, oak floors, and hot water heating would cost approximately ten thousand dollars.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this home should communicate with the architects. Street Address Mr. William G. Blakey, Canada Permanent Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

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AN ENGLISH DOMESTIC DESIGN

PLANS FOR THE ABOVE HOUSE

In the Flower Garden

FORK over, plant and rearrange the border. Divide overlarge clumps, if this was not done in the fall. Do not burn the dormant crowns. Give away surplus plants. Take off the last of the winter mulch. Work in bone meal and a light dressing of nitrate of soda for the growing period.

Sow sweet peas as soon as ground is workable; also hardy annuals such as larkspur, Iceland poppy, alyssum, lupine, eschscholtzia.

Plant all dormant roses before May 1. Prune hardy roses.

Plant all new perennials. Remember Japanese anemones and chrysanthemums are better planted in the spring.

Spray hollyhock, monkshood, larkspur, and phlox with Bordeaux or Pyrox as soon as the new shoots appear above ground, and then every two weeks for mildew and rust.

The Orchard, Lawn and Shrubbery

PLANT strawberries in new beds. Put lawn clippings between the rows.

Plant all deciduous trees and shrubs as soon as possible. Trim back when transplanted and plant firmly.

Spade in old manure around established shrubs and vines.

Plant raspberries and blackberries and other shrub fruits.

Prune the late-flowering shrubs, such as hydrangea.

Finish all grafts within a week after the buds begin to swell.

Look for currant worms near the ground on currant and gooseberry bushes.

See that the peach trees are free from borers. Look for openings several inches below the ground surface. Destroy the grubs, a nose with wire.

If mice have girdled the fruit trees they may be saved by bridge grafting.

Where grass will not grow in the shade, use myrtle, lily-of-the-valley or periwinkle.

Attractive Wall Decoration

FLORAL designs are popular among the new wall-papers this season, and very effective are the small flowers, such as carnations with borders to match placed above the dining frieze. Particularly charming were a flower and trellis border in a colonial design of mauve, on a cream-colored paper.

Do not cut into the crocuses with flowering perennials till they can be pulled apart.

A FOUNTAIN IN THE GARDEN

A garden tastefully laid out with the fountain playing

Starts you right for the day ~

CHASE & SANBORN'S

SEAL BRAND COFFEE *for Breakfast*

"The King of Coffees"

Keeps you in Hot Water

Here's an electric water heater that you can depend on to give you hot water when you want it. Fully automatic—that is, the current is turned off when the water is hot and turned on should the temperature lower. Fully guaranteed; low operating cost; durable and does not waste heat.

Drop a line for further details

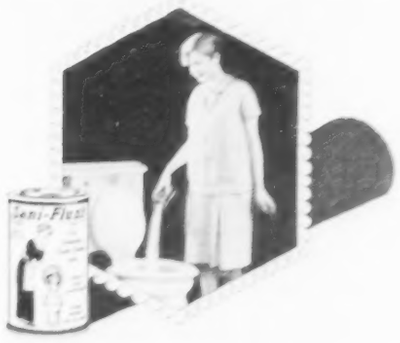
SEPCO AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC HEATERS LTD.

39 Richmond St. E., Toronto, 2.

The Easiest Hose to handle

GOODYEAR MADE IN CANADA

CORD HOSE



Every stain vanishes!

These stains, marks and unsightly incrustations keep hard they need to be to break off. But this task is no longer unpleasant for Sani-Flush cleans the toilet bowl and leaves it gleaming white.

Simply sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl. Follow directions on the can, then flush. Doesn't it sparkle like new?

The sparkling cleanliness of Sani-Flush reaches even the hidden trap where you can't get with a brush. Makes it clean too. And banishes all foul odors. Harmless to plumbing connections. Keep Sani-Flush handy. *Important!*

Buy Sani-Flush at your grocery, drug or hardware store, or send 25c for full-sized can.

Sani-Flush

Cleans Closet Bowls without Scouring

HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., Ltd.

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CUTICURA

Helps Business Girls to Look Their Best

The regular use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment when required, keeps the complexion fresh and free from blemishes, the hair live and glossy, and the hands soft and smooth. Cuticura Talcum is fragrant and refreshing, an ideal toilet powder.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot, "Blackstone" Ltd., Montreal. Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

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Louis XIV Period

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Your Wall Decorations Easily displayed when you use
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Harmonize with any color.
To hang up all heavy things, use
Moore Push-less Hangers
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Send for Sample. New Enameled Cup-Hook
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Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

BIRTHS

SUTCLIFFE—At Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay, Ontario, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Sutcliffe, Sussex St., a son.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Anne E. MacKenzie, only daughter of Mrs. N. Eidt, of Welland, Ont., and the late John MacKenzie, formerly of Port Elgin, to William G. Dobson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dobson, Port Elgin, Ont. The marriage to take place in June.

The engagement is announced of Nellie Maud Burdick, of Sudbury, Ontario, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Burdick, of Aylmer, Ontario, to Edwin Burnett Beattie, of Sudbury, Ontario, son of William Beattie and the late Mrs. Beattie of Kirkcaldy, Scotland. The marriage to take place quietly in Sudbury the latter part of June.

The engagement is announced of Josephine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Grant, Port Hope, and the late Mr. Albert Grant, to Mr. Hugh Gerard James, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence James, Womersley, Yorkshire, England, the marriage to take place on June 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McLimont, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lois Marion (Betty), to Mr. Gordon Willoughby Foote, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Foote, also of Winnipeg. The wedding to take place on June 15th.

The brilliant social event of last week was undoubtedly the Military Ball given by the officers of the Toronto Garrison in honor of His Excellency the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, in connection with the splendid Military Tournament which was held last week, and which attracted immense audiences at each performance. The officers of the Toronto Garrison had made perfect arrangements for the success of their delightful event. The ball room in the Transportation Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto, most attractively decorated with flags, pennants and blue draperies, with hanging lamps, was a really beautiful sight. The dais at the right was charmingly arranged with Persian rugs, palms, ferns, and flowers, for the comfort and pleasure of the Vice-regal party, whose arrival was announced by a mighty salute from the trumpeters. Lord and Lady Willingdon, the latter in a smart orchid gown with diamonds in her hair and diamond necklace and earrings, were escorted to the dais by General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.O.C., M.D.2, and Mrs. Bell, the latter very attractive in red georgette with rhinestone buckle, and a bouquet of red roses. With them were, Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Ottawa, Mrs. Snow in a charming toilette of white and gold and wrap of gold cloth with Kolinsky fur; Captain C. Price-Davies, Captain Viscount Hardinge, Captain the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, and Mr. Mieville. With the Vice-regal party were their hosts of Government House, Toronto, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross. Mrs. Ross was in white and silver moire, embroidered with pearls and diamante, with large green bow of green velvet at the side with trailing end, forming a train. She wore a white and silver wrap with Kolinsky, a silver bandeau and necklace of pearls. At supper the Vice-Regal party's table, lavishly rose decorated, included twenty-four guests, as follows: Brig.-General A. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell were host and hostess. Viscount Willingdon, the Governor-General of Canada, and Viscountess Willingdon. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross, the Honorable the Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King, the Honorable the Prime Minister of Ontario, G. Howard Ferguson, and Mrs. Ferguson, General Sir Wm. Otter, the Honorable the Minister of Militia, Colonel J. L. Ralston, Colonel H. W. Snow and Mrs. Snow, Major R. R. Carr-Harris and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mr. E. C. Mieville, Private Secretary to His Excellency. Others among the two thousand guests included, Brigadier-General A. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, General Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, His Worship Mayor Foster, Major-General Sir H. M. Pellatt and Lady Pellatt, Colonel the Honorable Sir Edward Kemp and Lady Kemp, Major-General J. H. MacBrien, Major-General and Mrs. H. A. Panet, Major-General and Mrs. V. A. S. Williams, Major-General J. H. Elmsley and Mrs. Elmsley, Major-General R. Rennie and Mrs. Rennie, Major-General E. C. Ashton and Mrs. Ashton, Major-General the Hon. A. Macdonell, Brig.-General F. W. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Brig.-General J. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, Brig.-General John A. Gunn, Brig.-General C. H. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Col. the Honorable W. H. Price and Mrs. Price, Major the Honorable W. M. Finlayson and Mrs. Finlayson, the Hon. John S. Martin and Mrs. Martin, the Honorable George S. Henry and Mrs. Henry, the Honorable Lincoln Goldie and Mrs. Goldie, the Honorable F. E. Godfrey and Mrs. Godfrey, Colonel Wallace Scott and Mrs. Scott, Colonel A. E. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Colonel J. B. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Commodore Walter Hose, the Honorable Charles McCrea and Mrs. McCrea, Colonel D. H. C. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Colonel J. L. R. Parsons and Mrs. Parsons, Colonel C. F. Constantine, Colonel T. L. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, the Honorable J. D. Monteith and Mrs. Monteith, Colonel W. W. Denison and Mrs. Denison, Colonel K. R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, Colonel H. E. Boak and Mrs. Boak, Colonel W. Rhoades and Mrs. Rhoades, Colonel H. C. Greer and Mrs. Greer, Major W. C. Macdowell, Colonel Fraser, Colonel T. C. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Group Captain J. S. Scott, Col. Newton M. Young and Mrs. Young, Colonel F. B. Robins and Mrs. Robins, Colonel Reginald Pellatt and Mrs. Pellatt, Colonel W. B. Kingsmill and Mrs. Kingsmill, Colonel C. C. Harbottle, Colonel C. A. Corrigan and Mrs. Corrigan, Colonel S. F. L. Ford, Colonel W. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Colonel W. A. McCrimmon and Mrs. McCrimmon, Colonel E. M. Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair, Colonel W. T. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Major R. R. Carr-Harris and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Colonel H. R. Hertzberg and Mrs. Hertzberg, Colonel G. A. Cline, Colonel S. B. Pepler and Mrs. Pepler, Colonel C. J. Ingles and Mrs. Ingles, Colonel E. G. Switzer and Mrs. Switzer, Colonel Victor Sifton and Mrs. Sifton, Colonel J. Mess and Mrs. Mess, Colonel T. R. Loudon and Mrs. Loudon, Colonel W. B. Hendry and Mrs. Hendry, Major D. Mackenzie Waters and Mrs. Mackenzie Waters, Major R. G. Saunders and Mrs. Saunders, Major T. O. Beardmore and Mrs. Beardmore, Major A. E. Mullin and Mrs. Mullin, Colonel J. Allan Ross and Mrs. Ross, Major W. E. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Major S. O. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Captain G. E. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Captain S. E. Curran and Mrs. Curran, Captain J. B. Walker and Mrs. Walker, Mr. W. T. Shedden and Mrs. Shedden, Major A. P. Hart and Mrs. Hart, Captain G. P. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, Major W. A. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Colonel G. Ponton Armour and Mrs. Armour, Major R. S. Timmis, Captain T. A. James and Mrs. James, Mr. W. W. Southam and Mrs. Southam, Wing Commander R. M. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Major H. Stethem and Mrs. Stethem, Major F. W. Utton and Mrs. Utton, Major J. H. Vandenberg and Mrs. Vandenberg, Major W. R. Raulinson, Captain F. M. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, Captain E. W. Haldenby and Mrs. Haldenby, Captain R. P. Locke and Mrs. Locke, Captain K. F. McLaren and Mrs. McLaren, Captain J. Wood and Mrs. Wood, Major W. H. Watson and Mrs. Watson, Captain G. R. Larkin, Captain H. M. Tedman and Mrs. Tedman, Major W. D. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Captain W. S. Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, Captain Scott-Griffin and Mrs. Scott-Griffin, Mr. G. C. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Captain Alexander Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair, Captain W. M. Home and Mrs. Home, Mr. A. E. Dyment and Mrs. Dyment, Colonel R. S. F. Langford and Mrs. Langford, Mr. F. O. Lucas and Mrs. Lucas, Colonel A. Taylor, Mrs. Wellington Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Page, Mrs. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. George Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Captain John Cartwright, Mrs. Bruce Morrison, Colonel W. H. Hilchie and Mrs. Hilchie, Mr. George Wilson, Lieut. J. Butterfield, Lieut. J. D. Wilson, Lieut. J. H. Broughall, Lieut. W. A. McKay, Lieut. J. L. Charlesworth, Lieut. B. W. Young, Lieut. J. E. Ganong, Lieut. W. R. Taylor, Lieut. A. L. Skaith, Lieut. A. G. White, Lieut. C. C. Mann, Captain E. E. Trent, Capt. M. J. Wilson, Captain C. C. Thompson, Captain S. L. Spicer, Colonel E. C. Bent, C.M.G., D.S.O.

MISS ELEANOR ECHLIN
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Echlin, Montrose St., River Heights, Winnipeg.

* * *

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon, with Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, and the vice-regal staff, were guests of the Toronto Garrison on Friday night at their Military Tournament in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto. There was an immense audience, and, needless to say, it was a most brilliant affair. Among those present were, the Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, Colonel the Hon. J. L. Ralston and Mrs. Ralston, Major-General J. H. Elmsley, Major-General Victor Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. William Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. Sanford Smith, Colonel Agar Adamson, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Brig.-General Bell and Mrs. Bell, Colonel and Mrs. R. K. Marshall, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Robertson, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew MacLean, Mr. George Blaikie, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hayes, Jr., Major Osler, Colonel Ponton Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Mr. H. S. Osler, Miss Isobel Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Colonel and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Kingsmill, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Colonel and Mrs. C. E. Ashton, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. Meighen, Miss Lillian Meighen, Major-General Rennie, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Miss Winifred Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Mary Ogilvie, Colonel F. B. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Ince, Major and Mrs. Frank Smith, Colonel and Mrs. R. C. Donald, the Misses Isobel and Elizabeth McPhedran, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEacheren, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laidlaw, Mr. Justice Middleton, Mrs. Middleton, Major and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mrs. F. Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mrs. Robert Hay, Col. and Mrs. W. Denison, Miss Edith Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Bacque.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert Bruce, of Toronto, entertained very delightfully at dinner on Monday of this week for Mrs. F. A. Anglin, of Ottawa, who is a race week visitor in Toronto.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Maraquita Nichol, daughter of the Hon. Walter C. Nichol, former Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, and Mrs. Nichol, of Sidney, Vancouver Island, to Lieut. Edmond Rollo Mainguy, of the Royal Canadian Navy, son of Mrs. Mainguy, of La Jolla, California, has been arranged to take place on June 4.

* * *

Mrs. Agar Adamson is again in Toronto, after the winter spent abroad.

* * *

Mr. W. Rankine Nesbitt, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Saturday night of last week and later took his guests on to the Toronto Garrison Military Tournament.

* * *

On Thursday night of last week a very large attendance greeted the delightful opening of the Toronto Garrison Military Tournament, which was held at the beautifully decorated Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto. The Tournament, which has become a much anticipated annual event, was opened with much *éclat* by Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The Government House party was met by General Sir William Otter, K.C.B.B., V.O., Brig-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.O.C., M.D. 2, and Major Carr-Harris, and escorted to their box. Mrs. Ross wore a smart gown of lavender blue charmeuse, with crystal and silver embroideries, a silver bandeau, pearls for ornament, and silver slippers. With her were Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Ottawa, the latter very charming in gold brocade with wrap of gold cloth and tissue, and diamonds; Mrs. Alexander Fraser, and Mrs. Eric Haldenby. Those present in the large assembly were, Major-General Victor Williams, Major-General J. Elmsley, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. W. Rankine Nesbitt, Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Britton Osler, Brig.-General John Gunn, Colonel C. W. Rowley, Mrs. Rowley, Miss M. Rowley, Major and Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Miss M. Elmsley, Major Hagarty, Miss Alice Hagarty, Mrs. W. W. Southam, Mrs. Percy Hayes, the Misses Magrath, the Misses Jean and Betty Francis, Miss Isobel Cawthra, Mrs. Williams Fraser, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Major-General F. L. Lessard, Major-General Sir Henry Pellatt, Lady Pellatt, Colonel Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wilson, Miss Wilson, Lieut.-Colonel W. Rhoades, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Bruce Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, General Septimus Denison, Mrs. Denison, Colonel K. R. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, General A. Macdonell, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Miss Estelle Hodgins, Mrs. Jock Maynard, Miss Rosel Pipon, Colonel and Mrs. Walter Kingsmill, Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Colonel T. C. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Colonel Warren Darling, Miss Betty Southam, Mrs. Robert Jarvis, Miss Laura Bethune, Colonel Michie, Miss Helen Beatty, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Clifford Beatty, Miss Winifred Hoskin, Miss Edith Macdonald, Lady Aird, Miss M. Aird, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Miss Frances Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. Lyn Plummer, Mr. John McKee, Major Stetten, Mrs. S. Stetten, General and Mrs. Rennie, Colonel Sanford Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barwick, Mr. Andrew MacLean, Miss Lorna Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, Mrs. J. M. Forgie, Mr. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Martin.

Fine Quality

As in everything else, Fine Quality in tea is necessary for complete satisfaction. "SALADA" for this reason always fulfills the expectations of even the most exacting tea drinkers. Its fine quality constitutes its real economy. You should use "SALADA."

Iverholme
71 ST. GEORGE ST., TORONTO

A delightful Old English Pension. American and European Plan. Excellent home cooking.
Beautiful single rooms with private bath, also running water, and suites of two rooms and bath.
A pleasant feature of this house is afternoon tea served every day in drawing room and Sunday evening the English Supper. Wire for reservations at our expense.

Garage. Phone Trinity 1079
MRS. STEPHENSON—PROPRIETOR

THORNCLIFFE PARK
Spring Meet
MONDAY May 30th TO **MONDAY June 6th**
Racing Starts 2.30 p.m.
(TORONTO TIME)

MOTOR ROUTES:
East on Merton Street direct to entrance.
Bloor East to Broadview, north to Don Mills Road to Eastern Entrance to Park.

Special Trains leave C. P. R. Station, North Yonge Street, Daily at 1.30 and 2 p.m. (Daylight Time) Returning immediately after the last race.

The Thorncliffe Park Racing and Breeding Association, Limited
F. S. LIVINGSTON, Secretary-Treasurer.
SCOTT GRIFFIN, President. W. H. MOORE, R. G. O. THOMSON, Directors

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Careful laundering in an expert way is the secret of keeping fine linens snowy white in all their original beauty.
Brighton patrons who take most pride in their linens are the ones who are most enthusiastic about our service in this class of work. Extreme care, rigid supervision and scientific knowledge are responsible for our success.
Try us out in the most difficult way you know. Just phone—our driver will call promptly.

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BRIGHTON LAUNDRY
LIMITED
"The Careful Laundrymen"
826 Bloor St. West

This is the Baking Powder that You can always rely upon.

MADE IN CANADA
SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

BOVRIL
is a Great Body Builder
Give the Kiddies Some

Interlake

Health for all the Family

Among the intimate home appointments which contribute to the health of every member of your family is a good toilet tissue. See to it that harsh, irritating paper does not enter your bathroom. Insist upon White Cross, a tissue that is hygienically safe, soothingly soft, thoroughly absorbent and pure white.

Ask for the completely wrapped dust-proof roll of White Cross tissue — 15c per roll, 3 for 40c.

Inter-Lake Tissue Mills Co. Limited
54-56 University Ave., Toronto 2
The makers of White Cross toilet tissue also manufacture Interlake brand and Velvatissue, also Interlake decorative crepe and paper napkins and towels.

Interlake

Corns

Lift Off - No Pain!

Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn beween the toes, and the foot calluses without soreness or irritation.

Mrs. Albert Dyment, of Toronto, was hostess at a dinner on Friday night of last week, and later with her guests went to the Military Ball, which followed the Tournament.

* * *

Mrs. Philip Gilbert, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of Mrs. Noxon, of London, England.

* * *

Mr. Ogden Richardson, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Richardson, is with his parents on their visit to Toronto for the Woodbine meeting and race week.

* * *

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entertained at luncheon on Tuesday for Colonel Bent, D.S.O., M.C., of Halifax, who came to Toronto for the ceremony of depositing the Colors of his old Regiment in St. Andrews' Church on Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Orillia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Constance Hope, to John Ingold, of Detroit, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Ingold, Appleton, Wisconsin. The marriage to take place early in June.

* * *

Deancroft, Rosedale, Toronto, was the scene on Tuesday night of last week of a delightful reception given by Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, in honor of Mr. Edward Johnson, the distinguished Canadian tenor, following his concert in Massey Hall. Mrs. Gooderham was handsome in her becoming gown of mauve and violet satin, with silver flowers, and lovely pearls for ornament. Mrs. Edward Crease, who assisted, was in a smart French black satin gown. The many guests included, the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Ross, Hon. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Professor and Mrs. J. C. MacLennan, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Sir John and Lady Gibson, Hamilton, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Mrs. George Dickson, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Fricker, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mrs. A. J. Arthurs, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Sir William Mulock, Mrs. Monk, Col. John Michie, Miss Michie, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seitz, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Harris, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mrs. A. Austin, the Misses Austin, Lady Baillie, Dr. and Mrs. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Charlesworth, Colonel and Mrs. John Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Plumtre, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Geza de Kresz, Colonel and Mrs. George Nasmith, Sir Donald and Lady Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barratt.

* * *

The marriage takes place on June 1, in Christ Church, Edmonton, of Miss Marjorie Woods, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Woods, of Sterlingswood, Edmonton, to Lieut. Reginald Thomas Butler, R.N., only son of Sir Reginald Butler, Bart., and Lady Butler, of Wonham Manor, Surrey, England. Sir Reginald and Lady Butler, and their daughter, Mrs. Richard Weyland-Smith, will attend the wedding.

* * *

Mrs. Champ, of New York, formerly of Wellington Street, Hamilton, Ontario, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Kirkpatrick, in Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Osborn Hollinrake, Toronto, will sail on Saturday for London, England, where she will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. White, for several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Corby and Miss Corby of Belleville, and Miss O'Hara, of Ottawa, are race week visitors in Toronto, guests at the Queen's Hotel.

* * *

Mrs. Norman Perry is again in Toronto after a visit to England.

Miss Isobel Cawthra, of St. George Street, Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week, and later took her guests to the Military Ball following the Tournament.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. MacAuley return this month to Canada from England.

* * *

Colonel Ashton, of Ottawa, was in Toronto for the Toronto Garrison Military Tournament.

* * *

Hon. W. MacKenzie King was in Toronto on Friday of last week for the Military Ball.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Boushall, and Dr. Philip Marvel, Jr., of Atlantic City, have been in Toronto for the races and guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hanna.

* * *

General and Mrs. Armstrong, of London, Ontario, were in Toronto for the Military Ball last week.

* * *

The Hon. Mrs. Whittimore, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Strathearn Hay, of Bernard Avenue, Toronto.

* * *

The following ladies and gentlemen were invited by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross to meet Their Excellencies at dinner at Government House, Toronto, on Saturday evening of last week, the Rt. Honorable the Prime Minister of Canada, the Hon. G. Howard and Mrs. Ferguson, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock and Mrs. Monk, Colonel and Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Sir Clifford Sifton, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Sir Henry and Lady Thornton, Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Mortimer Clark, Hon. Wallace and Mrs. Nesbitt, Hon. N. W. and Mrs. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Mr. George W. Beardmore, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Brig.-General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr.

* * *

His Excellency the Governor-General was the guest of the officers of Stanley Barracks, Toronto, at dinner on Monday night of this week.

* * *

Mrs. Kent Caldwell, of London, England, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Herbert Bruce.

* * *

The following were invited by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross to meet Their Excellencies at dinner at Government House on Friday night of last week, Archbishop McNeil, the Bishop of Toronto and Mrs. Sweeny, the Rt. Rev. Dr. MacGillivray and Mrs. MacGillivray, Dr. G. C. and Mrs. Pidgeon, the Right Hon. the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John and Lady Gibson, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Mayor Foster, the Hon. G. S. and Mrs. Henry, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. MacCrea, Major-General J. T. Fotheringham, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Kelly, Canon H. J. and Mrs. Cody, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Mitchell, Rev. Crawford Brown and Mrs. Brown, Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Michie, Miss Michie, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, Mrs. Arthurs, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mrs. Frank McKelcan, Prof. C. T. and Mrs. Currelly.

* * *

Miss Edith Skinner entertained at a delightfully arranged tea at her residence in Coburg Street, Saint John, on Saturday afternoon for her sister, Mrs. Percy Thomson, who, with her husband, Mr. Percy Thomson, and son Eric, has since then sailed from New York for England, where they expect to make an automobile tour of the latter place during the coming summer. An artistic placing of roses and marguerites in the drawing-room was most effective, while the pretty tea table had a decoration of daffodils and tulips in the centre. Mrs. Frederick B. Schofield presided over the tea cups, and was assisted by Mrs. Roland H. L. Skinner, Mrs. Shirley Ellis, Mrs. F. Caverhill Jones, Miss Grace Skinner, and Miss Rosalie Skinner.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Enman, Carleton Street, formerly of Toronto, entertained very charmingly at bridge at their residence on Saturday evening, in honor of Mrs. Donald Phin, of Welland, Ontario. The prizes were won by Mrs. Phin and Mr. Crocket. Mrs. Phin, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. James L. Dunn, in Saint John, returned this week to her home in Ontario.

* * *

At her residence on Douglas Avenue, Saint John, on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Sidney M. Jones entertained very pleasantly at bridge as a farewell to Mrs. Percy D. McAvity, who with her family is about to move from Saint John to Winnipeg to reside. Spring flowers adorned the drawing-room and the beautifully appointed tea table, over which Mrs. Frederick C. Beatteay presided. Assisting with the refreshments were Mrs. Kenneth I. Campbell, Mrs. G. Chester Gandy and Miss Helen Beatteay. Mrs. Frank Miller and Mrs. Arthur Rankine were prize winners, and a special gift prize was presented to Mrs. McAvity.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Hodgins recently returned to Toronto from Montreal.

MRS. JAMES WILLIAM BAIN
formerly Hope, only daughter of Mrs. Luella E. Breckenridge and the late Mr. Frank E. Breckenridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.
Photo by Annie G. Mullholland.

The Sporting Thing to Wear

On the links or the court, is at Simpson's, in the Specialized Sports Section where women and misses are appareling themselves for the smart sports of summer.

Knitted Togs

are practical and an important phase of the out-door mode. Many charming importations bear fascinating labels from English and Continental Houses.

Three-Somes are Chic

They are knitted in soft wools and fashionably suggest a smart, short skirt, a pullover with swagger "V" neck and a sleeveless jacket. Some combine novelty wools with plain wools adding a distinctive color interest. Various prices.

Jersey Frocks are Favored

Many women prefer them since they allow perfect freedom of the arms and an easy sporting stride. One delightful importation just recently in from New York is $45.00.

Third Floor.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

The Spoiled Elopement

The ladder was against the window, the motor car was throbbing at the curb, and Ruprecht was waiting below with the marriage license in his upper left-hand pocket. But with her foot on the topmost rung, Perdita suddenly faltered.

"I can't do it," she cried, "I've just thought—what about the wedding presents?"

"Who cares?" said Ruprecht stoutly. "We'll do without them."

"How little men understand!" sighed Perdita. "Dearest Ruprecht, take the ladder away."

The modern bride may do without the parental blessing, without ivory, crepe, satin and Ophelia roses, and the chancel banked with lilies. But if she be feminine and human, she can't forego the gifts that come from Ryrie-Birks.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND SILVERSMITHS **Ryrie-Birks** LIMITED YONGE AND TEMPERANCE TORONTO

EVER BEEN TO A COUNTRY THAT'S A SPIDER WEB OF LAKES?

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A TOWN-RESIDENCE without a care or worry on your part, affording every conceivable luxury and attendance, delightful lounge-reception rooms, unexcelled restaurant service—that, briefly is the distinctive appeal of the Alexandra Palace.

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MARRIAGES - DEATHS
$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

BIRTHS

SUTCLIFFE—At Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay, Ontario, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Sutcliffe, Sussex St., a son.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Anne E. MacKenzie, only daughter of Mrs. N. Eidt, of Welland, Ont., and the late John MacKenzie, formerly of Port Elgin, to William G. Dobson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dobson, Port Elgin, Ont. The marriage to take place in June.

The engagement is announced of Nellie Maud Burdick, of Sudbury, Ontario, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Burdick, of Aylmer, Ontario, to Edwin Burnett Beattie, of Sudbury, Ontario, son of William Beattie and the late Mrs. Beattie of Kirkcaldy, Scotland. The marriage to take place quietly in Sudbury the latter part of June.

The engagement is announced of Josephine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Grant, Port Hope, and the late Mr. Albert Grant, to Mr. Hugh Gerard James, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence James, Womersley, Yorkshire, England, the marriage to take place on June 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McLimont, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lois Marion (Betty), to Mr. Gordon Willoughby Foote, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Foote, also of Winnipeg. The wedding to take place on June 15th.

SOCIETY

The brilliant social event of last week was undoubtedly the Military Ball given by the officers of the Toronto Garrison in honor of His Excellency the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, in connection with the splendid Military Tournament which was held last week, and which attracted immense audiences at each performance. The officers of the Toronto Garrison had made perfect arrangements for the success of their delightful event. The ball room in the Transportation Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto, most attractively decorated with flags, pennants and blue draperies, with hanging lamps, was a really beautiful sight. The dais at the right was charmingly arranged with Persian rugs, palms, ferns, and flowers, for the comfort and pleasure of the Vice-regal party, whose arrival was announced by a mighty salute from the trumpeters. Lord and Lady Willingdon, the latter in a smart orchid gown with diamonds in her hair and diamond necklace and earrings, were escorted to the dais by General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.O.C., M.D.Q., and Mrs. Bell, the latter very attractive in red georgette with rhinestone buckle, and a bouquet of red roses. With them were Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Ottawa, Mrs. Snow in a charming toilette of white and gold and wrap of gold cloth with Kolinsky fur; Captain C. Price-Davies, Captain Viscount Hardinge, Captain the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, and Mr. Mieville. With the Vice-regal party were their hosts of Government House, Toronto, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross. Mrs Ross was in white and silver moire, embroidered with pearls and diamante, with large green bow of green velvet at the side with trailing end, forming a train. She wore a white and silver wrap with Kolinsky, a silver bandeau and necklace of pearls. At supper the Vice-Regal party's table, lavishly rose decorated, included twenty-four guests, as follows: Brig.-General A. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell were host and hostess, Viscount Willingdon, the Governor-General of Canada, and Viscountess Willingdon, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross, the Honorable the Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King, the Honorable the Prime Minister of Ontario, G. Howard Ferguson, and Mrs. Ferguson, General Sir Wm. Otter, the Honorable the Minister of Militia, Colonel J. L. Ralston, Colonel H. W. Snow and Mrs. Snow, Major R. R. Carr-Harris and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mr. E. C. Mieville, Private Secretary to His Excellency. Others among the two thousand guests included, Brigadier-General A. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, General Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, His Worship Mayor Foster, Major-General Sir H. M. Pellatt and Lady Pellatt, Colonel the Honorable Sir Edward Kemp and Lady Kemp, Major-General J. H. MacBrien, Major-General and Mrs. H. A. Panet, Major-General and Mrs. V. A. S. Williams, Major-General J. H. Elmsley and Mrs. Elmsley, Major-General R. Rennie and Mrs. Rennie, Major-General E. C. Ashton and Mrs. Ashton, Major-General the Hon. A. Macdonell, Brig.-General F. W. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Brig.-General J. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, Brig.-General John A. Gunn, Brig.-General C. H. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Col. the Honorable W. H. Price and Mrs. Price, Major the Honorable W. M. Finlayson and Mrs. Finlayson, the Hon. John S. Martin and Mrs. Martin, the Honorable George S. Henry and Mrs. Henry, the Honorable Lincoln Goldie and Mrs. Goldie, the Honorable F. E. Godfrey and Mrs. Godfrey, Colonel Wallace Scott and Mrs. Scott, Colonel A. E. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Colonel J. B. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Commodore Walter Hose, the Honorable Charles McCrea and Mrs. McCrea, Colonel D. H. C. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Colonel J. L. R. Parsons and Mrs. Parsons, Colonel C. F. Constantine, Colonel T. L. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, the Honorable J. D. Monteith and Mrs. Monteith, Colonel W. W. Denison and Mrs. Denison, Colonel K. R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, Colonel H. E. Boak and Mrs. Boak, Colonel W. Rhoades and Mrs. Rhoades, Colonel H. C. Greer and Mrs. Greer, Major W. C. Macdowell, Colonel Fraser, Colonel T. C. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Group Captain J. S. Scott, Col. Newton M. Young and Mrs. Young, Colonel F. B. Robins and Mrs. Robins, Colonel Reginald Pellatt and Mrs. Pellatt, Colonel W. B. Kingsmill and Mrs. Kingsmill, Colonel C. C. Harbottle, Colonel C. A. Corrigan and Mrs. Corrigan, Colonel S. F. L. Ford, Colonel W. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Colonel W. A. McCrimmon and Mrs. McCrimmon, Colonel E. M. Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair, Colonel W. T. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Major R. R. Carr-Harris and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Colonel H. R. Hertzberg and Mrs. Hertzberg, Colonel G. A. Cline, Colonel S. B. Pepler and Mrs. Pepler, Colonel C. J. Ingles and Mrs. Ingles, Colonel E. G. Switzer and Mrs. Switzer, Colonel Victor Sifton and Mrs. Sifton, Colonel J. Mess and Mrs. Mess, Colonel T. R. Loudon and Mrs. Loudon, Colonel W. B. Hendry and Mrs. Hendry, Major D. Mackenzie Waters and Mrs. Mackenzie Waters, Major R. G. Saunders and Mrs. Saunders, Major T. O. Beardmore and Mrs. Beardmore, Major A. E. Mullin and Mrs. Mullin, Colonel J. Allan Ross and Mrs. Ross, Major W. E. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Major S. O. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Captain G. E. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Captain S. E. Curran and Mrs. Curran, Captain J. B. Walker and Mrs. Walker, Mr. W. T. Shedden and Mrs. Shedden, Major A. P. Hart and Mrs. Hart, Captain G. P. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, Major W. A. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Colonel G. Ponton Armour and Mrs. Armour, Major R. S. Timmis, Captain T. A. James and Mrs. James, Mr. W. W. Southam and Mrs. Southam, Wing Commander R. M. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Major H. Stethem and Mrs. Stethem, Major F. W. Utton and Mrs. Utton, Major J. H. Vandenberg and Mrs. Vandenberg, Major W. R. Raulinson, Captain F. M. Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, Captain E. W. Haldenby and Mrs. Haldenby, Captain R. P. Locke and Mrs. Locke, Captain K. F. McLaren and Mrs. McLaren, Captain J. Wood and Mrs. Wood, Major W. H. Watson and Mrs. Watson, Captain G. R. Larkin, Captain H. M. Tedman and Mrs. Tedman, Major W. D. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Captain W. S. Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, Captain Scott-Griffin and Mrs. Scott-Griffin, Mr. G. C. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Captain Alexander Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair, Captain W. M. Home and Mrs. Home, Mr. A. E. Dyment and Mrs. Dyment, Colonel R. S. F. Langford and Mrs. Langford, Mr. F. O. Lucas and Mrs. Lucas, Colonel A. Taylor, Mrs. Wellington Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Page, Mrs. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. George Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Captain John Cartwright, Mrs. Bruce Morrison, Colonel W. H. Hilchie and Mrs. Hilchie, Mr. George Wilson, Lieut. J. Butterfield, Lieut. J. D. Wilson, Lieut. J. H. Broughall, Lieut. W. A. McKay, Lieut. J. L. Charlesworth, Lieut. B. W. Young, Lieut. J. E. Ganong, Lieut. W. R. Taylor, Lieut. A. L. Skaith, Lieut. A. G. White, Lieut. C. C. Mann, Captain E. E. Trent, Capt. M. J. Wilson, Captain C. C. Thompson, Captain S. L. Spicer, Colonel E. C. Bent, C.M.G., D.S.O.

MISS ELEANOR ECHLIN
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Echlin, Montrose St., River Heights, Winnipeg.

* * *

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon, with Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, and the vice-regal staff, were guests of the Toronto Garrison on Friday night at their Military Tournament in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto. There was an immense audience, and, needless to say, it was a most brilliant affair.

Among those present were, the Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, Colonel the Hon. J. L. Ralston and Mrs. Ralston, Major-General J. H. Elmsley, Major-General Victor Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. William Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. Sanford Smith, Colonel Agar Adamson, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Brig.-General Bell and Mrs. Bell, Colonel and Mrs. R. K. Marshall, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Robertson, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew MacLean, Mr. George Blaikie, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hayes, Jr., Major Osler, Colonel Ponton Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Mr. H. S. Osler, Miss Isobel Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Colonel and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Kingsmill, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Colonel and Mrs. C. E. Ashton, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. Meighen, Miss Lillian Meighen, Major-General Rennie, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Miss Winifred Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Mary Ogilvie, Colonel F. B. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Ince, Major and Mrs. Frank Smith, Colonel and Mrs. R. C. Donald, the Misses Isobel and Elizabeth McPhedran, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEacheren, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laidlaw, Mr. Justice Middleton, Mrs. Middleton, Major and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mrs. F. Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mrs. Robert Hay, Col. and Mrs. W. Denison, Miss Edith Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Bacque.

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Mrs. Herbert Bruce, of Toronto, entertained very delightfully at dinner on Monday of this week for Mrs. F. A. Anglin, of Ottawa, who is a race week visitor in Toronto.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Maraquita Nichol, daughter of the Hon. Walter C. Nichol, former Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, and Mrs. Nichol, of Sidney, Vancouver Island, to Lieut. Edmond Rollo Mainguy, of the Royal Canadian Navy, son of Mrs. Mainguy, of La Jolla, California, has been arranged to take place on June 4.

* * *

Mrs. Agar Adamson is again in Toronto, after the winter spent abroad.

* * *

Mr. W. Rankine Nesbitt, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Saturday night of last week and later took his guests on to the Toronto Garrison Military Tournament.

* * *

On Thursday night of last week a very large attendance greeted the delightful opening of the Toronto Garrison Military Tournament, which was held at the beautifully decorated Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto. The Tournament, which has become a much anticipated annual event, was opened with much *éclat* by Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The Government House party was met by General Sir William Otter, K.C.B.B., V.O., Brig-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.O.C., M.D. 2, and Major Carr-Harris, and escorted to their box. Mrs. Ross wore a smart gown of lavender blue charmeuse, with crystal and silver embroideries, a silver bandeau, pearls for ornament, and silver slippers. With her were Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Ottawa, the latter very charming in gold brocade with wrap of gold cloth and tissue, and diamonds; Mrs. Alexander Fraser, and Mrs. Eric Haldenby. Those present in the large assembly were, Major-General Victor Williams, Major-General J. Elmsley, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. W. Rankine Nesbitt, Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Britton Osler, Brig.-General John Gunn, Colonel C. W. Rowley, Mrs. Rowley, Miss M. Rowley, Major and Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Miss M. Elmsley, Major Hagarty, Miss Alice Hagarty, Mrs. W. W. Southam, Mrs. Percy Hayes, the Misses Magrath, the Misses Jean and Betty Francis, Miss Isobel Cawthra, Mrs. Williams Fraser, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Major-General F. L. Lessard, Major-General Sir Henry Pellatt, Lady Pellatt, Colonel Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wilson, Miss Wilson, Lieut.-Colonel W. Rhoades, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Bruce Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, General Septimus Denison, Mrs. Denison, Colonel K. R. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, General A. Macdonell, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Miss Estelle Hodgins, Mrs. Jock Maynard, Miss Rosel Pipon, Colonel and Mrs. Walter Kingsmill, Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Colonel T. C. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Colonel Warren Darling, Miss Betty Southam, Mrs. Robert Jarvis, Miss Laura Bethune, Colonel Michie, Miss Helen Beatty, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Clifford Beatty, Miss Winifred Hoskin, Miss Edith Macdonald, Lady Aird, Miss M. Aird, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Miss Frances Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. Lyn Plummer, Mr. John McKee, Major Stetten, Mrs. S. Stetten, General and Mrs. Rennie, Colonel Sanford Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barwick, Mr. Andrew MacLean, Miss Lorna Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, Mrs. J. M. Forgie, Mr. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Martin.

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Beautiful single rooms with private bath, also running water, and suites of two rooms and bath.
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Spring Meet
MONDAY May 30th TO MONDAY June 6th
Racing Starts 2.30 p. m.
(TORONTO TIME)
MOTOR ROUTES:
East on Merton Street direct to entrance.
Bloor East to Broadview, north to Don Mills Road to Eastern Entrance to Park.
Special Trains leave C. P. R. Station, North Yonge Street, Daily at 1.30 and 2 p.m. (Daylight Time) Returning immediately after the last race.
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Interlake

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Among the intimate home appointments which contribute to the health of every member of your family is a good toilet tissue. See to it that harsh, irritating paper does not enter your bathroom. Insist upon White Cross, a tissue that is hygienically safe, soothingly soft, thoroughly absorbent and pure white.

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Mrs. Albert Dyment, of Toronto, was hostess at a dinner on Friday night of last week, and later with her guests went to the Military Ball, which followed the Tournament.

* * *

Mrs. Philip Gilbert, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of Mrs. Noxon, of London, England.

* * *

Mr. Ogden Richardson, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Richardson, is with his parents on their visit to Toronto for the Woodbine meeting and race week.

* * *

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entertained at luncheon on Tuesday for Colonel Bent, D.S.O., M.C., of Halifax, who came to Toronto for the ceremony of depositing the Colors of his old Regiment in St. Andrews' Church on Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Orillia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Constance Hope, to John Ingold, of Detroit, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Ingold, Appleton, Wisconsin. The marriage to take place early in June.

* * *

Deancroft, Rosedale, Toronto, was the scene on Tuesday night of last week of a delightful reception given by Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, in honor of Mr. Edward Johnson, the distinguished Canadian tenor, following his concert in Massey Hall. Mrs. Gooderham was handsome in her becoming gown of mauve and violet satin, with silver flowers, and lovely pearls for ornament. Mrs. Edward Crease, who assisted, was in a smart French black satin gown. The many guests included, the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Ross, Hon. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Professor and Mrs. J. C. MacLennan, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Sir John and Lady Gibson, Hamilton, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Mrs. George Dickson, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Fricker, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mrs. A. J. Arthurs, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Sir William Mulock, Mrs. Monk, Col. John Michie, Miss Michie, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seitz, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Harris, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mrs. A. Austin, the Misses Austin, Lady Baillie, Dr. and Mrs. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Charlesworth, Colonel and Mrs. John Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Plumtre, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Geza de Kresz, Colonel and Mrs. George Nasmith, Sir Donald and Lady Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barratt.

* * *

The marriage takes place on June 1, in Christ Church, Edmonton, of Miss Marjorie Woods, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Woods, of Sterlingswood, Edmonton, to Lieut. Reginald Thomas Butler, R.N., only son of Sir Reginald Butler, Bart., and Lady Butler, of Wonham Manor, Surrey, England. Sir Reginald and Lady Butler, and their daughter, Mrs. Richard Weyland-Smith, will attend the wedding.

* * *

Mrs. Champ, of New York, formerly of Wellington Street, Hamilton, Ontario, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Kirkpatrick, in Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Osborn Hollinrake, Toronto, will sail on Saturday for London, England, where she will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. White, for several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Corby and Miss Corby of Belleville, and Miss O'Hara, of Ottawa, are race week visitors in Toronto, guests at the Queen's Hotel.

* * *

Mrs. Norman Perry is again in Toronto after a visit to England.

Miss Isobel Cawthra, of St. George Street, Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week, and later took her guests to the Military Ball following the Tournament.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. MacAuley return this month to Canada from England.

* * *

Colonel Ashton, of Ottawa, was in Toronto for the Toronto Garrison Military Tournament.

* * *

Hon. W. MacKenzie King was in Toronto on Friday of last week for the Military Ball.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Boushall, and Dr. Philip Marvel, Jr., of Atlantic City, have been in Toronto for the races and guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hanna.

* * *

General and Mrs. Armstrong, of London, Ontario, were in Toronto for the Military Ball last week.

* * *

The Hon. Mrs. Whittimore, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Strathearn Hay, of Bernard Avenue, Toronto.

* * *

The following ladies and gentlemen were invited by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross to meet Their Excellencies at dinner at Government House, Toronto, on Saturday evening of last week, the Rt. Honorable the Prime Minister of Canada, the Hon. G. Howard and Mrs. Ferguson, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock and Mrs. Monk, Colonel and Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Sir Clifford Sifton, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Sir Henry and Lady Thornton, Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Mortimer Clark, Hon. Wallace and Mrs. Nesbitt, Hon. N. W. and Mrs. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Mr. George W. Beardmore, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Brig.-General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr.

* * *

His Excellency the Governor-General was the guest of the officers of Stanley Barracks, Toronto, at dinner on Monday night of this week.

* * *

Mrs. Kent Caldwell, of London, England, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Herbert Bruce.

* * *

The following were invited by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross to meet Their Excellencies at dinner at Government House on Friday night of last week, Archbishop McNeil, the Bishop of Toronto and Mrs. Sweeny, the Rt. Rev. Dr. MacGillivray and Mrs. MacGillivray, Dr. G. C. and Mrs. Pidgeon, the Right Hon. the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John and Lady Gibson, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Mayor Foster, the Hon. G. S. and Mrs. Henry, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. MacCrea, Major-General J. T. Fotheringham, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Kelly, Canon H. J. and Mrs. Cody, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Mitchell, Rev. Crawford Brown and Mrs. Brown, Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Michie, Miss Michie, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, Mrs. Arthurs, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mrs. Frank McKelcan, Prof. C. T. and Mrs. Currelly.

* * *

Miss Edith Skinner entertained at a delightfully arranged tea at her residence in Coburg Street, Saint John, on Saturday afternoon for her sister, Mrs. Percy Thomson, who, with her husband, Mr. Percy Thomson, and son Eric, has since then sailed from New York for England, where they expect to make an automobile tour of the latter place during the coming summer. An artistic placing of roses and marguerites in the drawing-room was most effective, while the pretty tea table had a decoration of daffodils and tulips in the centre. Mrs. Frederick B. Schofield presided over the tea cups, and was assisted by Mrs. Roland H. L. Skinner, Mrs. Shirley Ellis, Mrs. F. Caverhill Jones, Miss Grace Skinner, and Miss Rosalie Skinner.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Enman, Carleton Street, formerly of Toronto, entertained very charmingly at bridge at their residence on Saturday evening, in honor of Mrs. Donald Phin, of Welland, Ontario. The prizes were won by Mrs. Phin and Mr. Crocket. Mrs. Phin, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. James L. Dunn, in Saint John, returned this week to her home in Ontario.

* * *

At her residence on Douglas Avenue, Saint John, on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Sidney M. Jones entertained very pleasantly at bridge as a farewell to Mrs. Percy D. McAvity, who with her family is about to move from Saint John to Winnipeg to reside. Spring flowers adorned the drawing-room and the beautifully appointed tea table, over which Mrs. Frederick C. Beatteay presided. Assisting with the refreshments were Mrs. Kenneth I. Campbell, Mrs. G. Chester Gandy and Miss Helen Beatteay. Mrs. Frank Miller and Mrs. Arthur Rankine were prize winners, and a special gift prize was presented to Mrs. McAvity.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Hodgins recently returned to Toronto from Montreal.

MRS. JAMES WILLIAM BA'N
formerly Hope, only daughter of Mrs. Luella E. Breckenridge and the late Mr. Frank E. Breckenridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.
Photo by Annie G. Mullholland.

The Sporting Thing to Wear

On the links or the court, is at Simpson's, in the Specialized Sports Section where women and misses are appareling themselves for the smart sports of summer.

Knitted Togs

are practical and an important phase of the out-door mode. Many charming importations bear fascinating labels from English and Continental Houses.

Three-Somes are Chic

They are knitted in soft wools and fashionably suggest a smart, short skirt, a pullover with swagger "V" neck and a sleeveless jacket. Some combine novelty wools with plain wools adding a distinctive color interest. Various prices.

Jersey Frocks are Favored

Many women prefer them since they allow perfect freedom of the arms and an easy sporting stride. One delightful importation just recently in from New York is $45.00.

Third Floor.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

The Spoiled Elopement

The ladder was against the window, the motor car was throbbing at the curb, and Ruprecht was waiting below with the marriage license in his upper left-hand pocket. But with her foot on the topmost rung, Perdita suddenly faltered.

"I can't do it," she cried, "I've just thought—what about the wedding presents?"

"Who cares?" said Ruprecht stoutly. "We'll do without them."

"How little men understand!" sighed Perdita. "Dearest Ruprecht, take the ladder away."

The modern bride may do without the parental blessing, without ivory, crepe, satin and Ophelia roses, and the chancel banked with lilies. But if she be feminine and human, she can't forego the gifts that come from Ryrie-Birks.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND SILVERSMITHS

Ryrie-Birks LIMITED

YONGE AND TEMPERANCE TORONTO

EVER BEEN TO A COUNTRY THAT'S A SPIDER WEB OF LAKES?

Why don't you have a new sort of holiday this year? Up in the Lake of Bays region you'll find a land of lakes that will add a new thrill to your vacation time. Amongst the forests and lakes nestle little resort colonies, tiny cottages and modern hotels. Here all summer fun is at its best—canoeing, swimming and other aquatic sports—tennis, golf and dancing in abundance. We have prepared a booklet describing the Lake of Bays in detail. Any Agent of Canadian National Railways will gladly supply you with one of these entirely free of charge.

Modern Women's Hygiene

Ends worries of old ways
Discards like tissue

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND
Registered Nurse

SHEER gowns and gay frocks, business and social exactments under the most trying of hygienic handicaps are a comfort women of today enjoy.

This because old hygienic ways are being widely supplanted by a new way called Kotex.

✓ Kotex discards as easily as tissue. Thus no laundry, no embarrassment of disposal.

It's 5 times as absorbent as ordinary cotton "pads." Thus you wear lightest frocks; dance, motor, go for hours without a moment's doubt.

Deodorizes, too; thus ending *all* fear of offense. 8 in 10 better-class women now employ this way. Doctors advise it. Nurses widely urge it. Obtain at any store without embarrassment simply by saying "Kotex."

Try today and you'll never again risk the uncertainty of old ways. Box contains 12. Be sure you get the genuine. Only Kotex itself is "like" Kotex.

KOTEX
No laundry—discard like tissue

For the Bathroom—

EDDY'S
"Navy Toilet Tissue"

NAVY TISSUE is soft and absorbent and, like all Eddy tissues, is manufactured under the most exacting sanitary conditions.

Each roll of "NAVY" Tissue is guaranteed to contain 700 sheets. Quality and Economy combined.

THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED HULL, CANADA

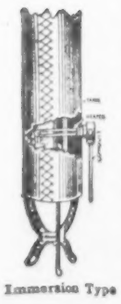
A Modern Comfort All Can Enjoy

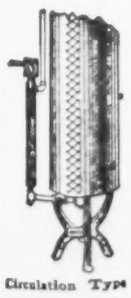
THE luxury of abundant hot water has become an everyday comfort and convenience in the thousands of homes where the Hotpoint Electric Water Heater is installed.

For a few cents a day, the Hotpoint Electric Water Heater supplies hot water instantly, without trouble, without dirt or odor, without the bother of lighted matches or trips to and from the cellar.

The Hotpoint Water Heater may be placed out of sight in the cellar and the controlling switch located in any part of the house.

And, thanks to the exclusive Calrod Heating Element, which is practically indestructible, the Hotpoint Electric Water Heater is foolproof and trouble-free. Easily installed in any home that has electric light.


Immersion Type


Circulation Type

Hotpoint
ELECTRIC WATER HEATER
For Sale by all Good Electrical Dealers

HW-127

A Canadian General Electric Product

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon are giving a garden party at Government House on Friday, June 3.

* * *

Captain the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, son of the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon, is in Ottawa this week from England to visit his parents at Government House.

* * *

Lady Allan, of Montreal, entertained at dinner at her residence, Ravenscrag, on Wednesday night of last week for her daughter, Miss Martha Allan, who with Sir Montague Allan recently arrived from Pasadena, California.

The marriage of Kathleen, daughter of the Right Hon. C. J. Doherty and Mrs. Doherty, to Mr. Georges Gonthier, of Ottawa, Auditor-General of Canada, took place on Monday morning, May 16, at ten o'clock, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal. His Lordship Bishop Deschamps officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Miss Elizabeth Doherty was her sister's only attendant and Mr. Charlemagne Rodier acted as best man.

Mrs. Fred Perry, of Montreal, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday of last week, in honor of Brigadier-General Fitzgerald, who has been visiting Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Buchanan, of Montreal, have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Audrey, to Mr. Arthur Ogilvy White, of Montreal, second son of the late Henry White, K.C., and of Mrs. White, of Port Hope, Ontario.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Rachel Allan, daughter of Mr. Hugh Allan, of Montreal, and the late Mrs. Allan, and Major George Bevil Hastings Wheler, M.C., late 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, has been arranged to take place on Tuesday afternoon, June 7, at half-past two o'clock, at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. As the family is in mourning, there will be no reception after the wedding.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. de M. Marler are again in Montreal, after a visit to the Pacific Coast, and Toronto, which they visited *en route* east.

* * *

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne and Mrs. Ballantyne with their family, of Montreal, will go to their summer place at Dorval early in June.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Sims, of Montreal, spent the week-end and Victoria Day at Ivry, guests of Mrs. Sim's sister, Mrs. Walter Molson.

* * *

Major and Mrs. J. C. Woods, of Ottawa, will leave early in June for England.

* * *

Mrs. H. Willis O'Connor and her daughter, Melodie, are again in Ottawa after two months spent in England.

* * *

Miss Grace Carrol, of Montreal, is visiting Miss Marguerite Alleyn in Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. Hendrie Hay, of Montreal, is in Toronto, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wise.

* * *

Sir Montagu Allan and Miss Martha Allan recently returned to Montreal from Pasadena, California, where they spent the winter.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Kent B. Colwell, of Madison, R.I., recently spent a few days in Ottawa, guests at the Chateau Laurier. Mrs. Colwell is a daughter of the late Bonar Law, at one time Premier of Great Britain.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Armand Chevalier, of Montreal, are at their summer place at Senneville, Quebec, for the summer.

* * *

Mrs. G. R. Rainville recently returned to Montreal from Quebec, where she was a visitor for six weeks.

* * *

Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and Lady Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, were recently luncheon guests of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Fauquier is again in Ottawa from England. She was a passenger in the *S.S. Montnairn*.

* * *

Captain and Mrs. de Montreville Taschereau and their little daughter have been recent visitors in Ottawa, guests of Captain Taschereau's mother, Lady Taschereau.

* * *

Mr. William Hanson, of Montreal, sailed on Wednesday of last week for England to join his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. G. Kippen, and Mrs. Kippen, who have been abroad for several weeks.

The marriage of Kathleen, daughter of the Right Hon. C. J. Doherty and of Mrs. Doherty, of Westmount, to Mr. Georges Gonthier, of Ottawa, Auditor-General of Canada, took place on Monday morning of last week, at ten o'clock, at St. Patrick's Church, His Lordship Bishop Deschamps officiating, assisted by the Rev. Gerald McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's, Montreal. The Church was effectively decorated with snapdragons and spring flowers and with palms and ferns. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a simple gown of ivory white French satin, with a high neckline bodice, and long tight-fitting sleeves. Her court train of real lace over ninon was a family heirloom, having been worn by her great grandmother. She wore a veil of the same lace, her great grandmother's rope of seed pearls, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and maidenhair fern. Miss Elizabeth Doherty, who was her sister's only attendant, wore a frock of Nile green net over taffeta, a green mohair picture hat, and carried sweet peas in pastel shades. Mr. Charlemagne Rodier acted as best man. Mrs. Doherty, the bride's mother, was gowned in black Chantilly lace and wore a lace shawl, a small black hat with cut steel ornaments and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. R. Wingate, sister of the bride, wore a gown of georgette in tones of fawn and brown, with a fawn mohair hat trimmed with brown velvet ribbon. Madame Guilbault, of Arthabaska, wore a flame color French model gown and a black hat. Miss Marguerite Gonthier, daughter of the bridegroom, was gowned in American beauty crepe, embroidered in gold, wearing a hat to match. Madame Fabre Surveyer, aunt of the bride, wore a Patou model of black lace with a black lace hat. A reception was held following the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, attended by members of the immediate family. Spring flowers formed the decorations and the bride's table was centred with white roses. Mr. and Mrs. Gonthier left later for Boston *en route* for New York, whence they sailed on Friday in the *S.S. Roma* to spend several months in Europe, the bride travelling in a Patou model of georgette with a coat of grey silk and a small hat of powder blue silk and straw combined. She wore blue suede shoes and carried a powder blue suede bag. Among the out-of-town guests were, Senator and Mrs. Tessier and Mrs. Andre Taschereau, of Quebec; Judge and Mrs. Dubuc, of Edmonton; Mr. and Mrs. Rue Guilbault and Mrs. Joseph Edouard Perrault, of Arthabasca, all relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

* * *

Mrs. G. D. Robertson recently left Ottawa to visit her daughter, Mrs. Thornton Ingram, in Jacksonville, Fla.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Duchastel de Montrouge and their family, of Quebec, are leaving for their summer place at Lake St. Joseph, early in June.

* * *

Mr. Murray Kennedy, of the Ritz-Carlton, Montreal, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Nanette, to Mr. Stanley Gardner, son of Mrs. Gardener of Montreal and the late Mr. Alvin Gardner. The marriage will take place in July.

* * *

Colonel W. Wood is again in Quebec, after six months spent in New York.

* * *

The Hon. H. B. and Mrs. McGiverin, the Hon. Andrew and Mrs. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jackson Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Kent B. Colwell, of Madison, R.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gill, Mrs. F. E. Hodgins, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Ross, Lady Schreiber, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mills Walker were recently guests at luncheon of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa.

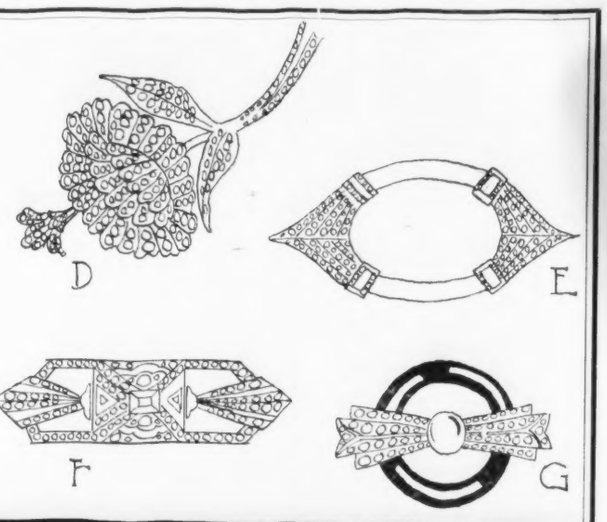
* * *

Mrs. Harry F. Puddington entertained at three tables of bridge at her residence in Rothsay on Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Percy Thomson, a farewell entertainment before Mrs. Thomson's departure for a three months' visit in England. Spring flowers charmingly ornamented the drawing-room and centered the beautifully arranged supper table in the dining-room. For having highest scores, prizes were awarded to Mrs. Walter E. Foster, Mrs. Rowland Frith, and Mrs. John M. Robinson, and a gift prize was presented to the guest of the evening. Those present included, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. William Pugsley, Mrs. Malcolm MacKay, Mrs. Walter E. Foster, Mrs. Rowland Frith, Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mrs. J. Royden Thomson, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. Beverley R. Armstrong, Miss Mary Robertson, and Miss Ann Puddington.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert Molson and Miss Dorothy Molson, of Montreal, will spend the summer at Metis.

MISS ANNETTE OSBORNE
Whose engagement was recently announced to Mr. G. H. R. Fawcett, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fawcett, of Wildwood, Seal, near Sevenoaks. Miss Osborne is the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. Ewart Osborne of Toronto, Canada.



THE JEWEL

The Distinctive Ornament That Makes One Felt Hat Look Different From Another

MARQUISITE — or an ultra-fine setting of rhinestones—this is the smart thing by way of brooch for hat or shoulder. Our artist has drawn four of the new designs lately arrived from Paris in the Jewelry Dept.: "D"—a rose exquisitely wrought in marquisite—$25.00. "E"—milky crystal and numberless rhinestones—$12.50. "F"—a marquisite bar centred with imitation emeralds—$12.50. "G"—bow of rhinestones with imitation pearl on hoop of imitation jade—$17.50. All are in brooch form with safety clasp.

—Main Floor, Yonge St.

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Carry the Trousseau Safely in a

LANGMUIR HARTMANN
WARDROBE TRUNK

All the dainty garments kept immaculate, ready to don at the journey's end—hangers for the suits and gowns, special compartments for the delicate lingerie, shoes and hats.

What more charming, useful and enduring gift for the Bride—for the Groom—for anybody?

Send for catalog describing full line of Langmuir Luggage Pieces in all the latest fashionable colorings.

Langmuir HARTMANN CUSHION TOP WARDROBE TRUNKS

Ask to see Langmuir-Hartmann Cushion-Top Wardrobe Trunks at any luggage store. Priced from $39.50.

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